The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2459. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Line Reported in Good Working Order.

DISPATCHES SENT AND RECEIVED.

Grand Reception at the House of Cyrus W. Field, Esq.

CABLE REJOICINGS.

The following dispatches from Trinity Bay and Carbonear were received yesterday morning by CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq:

CARBONEAR, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The cable is working beautifully to-day. I reached Cyrus station this evening.

A. MACKAY.

TRINITY BAY, Friday, Aug. 19.

We sent a very explicit message this morning to Mr. MELVAN, agent of Cunard steamers in Liverpool, respecting the disaster to the steamship *Europa*.

DE SANTY.

CONGRATULATORY DISPATCH TO MR. FIELD.

MR. FIELD sent a dispatch on Wednesday last to England. The following reply was received yesterday from Valentia Bay:

VALENTIA BAY, Friday, Aug. 19.

C. W. FIELD, NEW-YORK: The Directors have just met. They heartily congratulate you on your success. The *Agamemnon* arrived at Valentia at 6 A. M. on Thursday, Aug. 5. We are just on the point of chartering a ship to lay the shore ends. No time will be lost in sending them out. All your letters have been posted to New-York. Please write me fully about the tariff and other working arrangements. G. SAWARD.

Grand Reception at Mr. Field's House of All the City Celebrities.

The residence of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, No. 84 East Twenty-first street, corner of Lexington-avenue, and the adjoining house, that of his brother, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, were last night crowded to their utmost with our prominent citizens, including all the Civic athorities, all the Clergy now in town, the authorities of the University and Columbia College, the European Consul, together with Capt. HUDSON and an escort of the officers of the *Niagara*, including Mr. EVERETT, and the English Electrician Mr. WOODHOUSE, with the Russian Aide-de-Camp, Baron BOYE. In short, for about three hours Mr. FIELD stood at his door and received the select and the elect of the City who flowed by him like a torrent. His house and his brother's house were filled to overflowing, and when no more could be admitted, the applicants for admission thronged the road outside until a crowd of several thousands were attracted.

Mr. FIELD being vociferously summoned by the outside crowd, appeared on his balcony and introduced Capt. HUDSON, of the *Niagara*, who was received by three as hearty cheers as ever greeted the ears of man in New-York. His speech was very brief. He warmly complimented the officers and men of the *Agamemnon*, and said that the same praise was due to them as those of the *Niagara*.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD followed in a neat speech, warmly eulogizing Mr. WOODHOUSE, the English Electrician, and requesting his auditors to repair to the Brevoort House, where Mr. WOODHOUSE was residing, and manifest some token of their appreciation.

While the speech was going on, the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, accompanied by a choice band, had started from the Mercer House, and arrived in time to serenade Mr. FIELD and his visitors. They played "Hail Columbia," "God Save the Queen," and other American and British airs, and then led the way to the Brevoort House, when, on arrival, they struck up "God Save the Queen," and called for th Mr. WOODHOUSE to respond. He congratulated them on the success of the Telegraph enterprise, disclaimed any merit for himself, thanked them for the honor done to the Queen, and retired amid tremendous applause.

Mr. PELATIAH PERIT followed in a long speech, after which, it being long past midnight, the immense assemblage dispersed.

It was the intention of Lord NAPIER to have been present on this occasion, but he was prevented by a summons to Washington. It is, however, his intention to be present at the great celebration on the 1st of September.

Rejoicings at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 19.

Two national and two royal salutes of 21 guns each, were fired here to-day in honor of the Ocean Telegraph.

Cable Celebration at Stamford, Conn.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 19, 1858.

The demonstration here to-day in honor of the laying of the cable was a decided success. A Committee of twenty-three, appointed a week since, went energetically to work, and, aided by a liberal subscription, got up a celebration far beyond anything before witnessed here. The day was fair, and hundreds came from the surrounding towns to unite in the festivities.

At 3 P. M. a procession was formed, Ex-Governor MINOR acting as Marshal. Dodworth's Band led the way, followed by the Stamford Light Guard, the three fire companies of the village, the Masonic Fraternity, citizens of this and other towns, and nearly one hundred carriages filled with ladies. The firemen turned out one hundred and fifty strong, under the lead of Messrs. RIKER, Chief-Engineer, and CARTER and TOUCEY, Assistants, and with their engines tastefully decorated with wreaths and flags, presented a fine appearance. After marching through the principal streets the procession halted in St. John's Park, where more than four thousand people were assembled to listen to speeches from Ex-Gov. MINOR, the Rev. Messrs. BOOTH, R. M. HATFIELD, and S. L. WOODFORD, Esq. An original poem, abounding in good hits, was also read by the Rev. Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. HATFIELD happily hit the class of men who shook their heads *before* the cable was laid, and "told you so" afterwards, comparing them to the man who, when he had killed his pig, said, "He didn't weigh as much as I expected, and I never thought he would." The following appropriate tribute by Mr. WOODFORD to the men through whose efforts success had been reached, and to the joint interest of the two nations in this great work, was also enthusiastically received, "Let us with full hearts and glad voices give honor to the large heads and earnest wills that have bidden the nations reach out their hands and clasp them in love beneath the sea. All honor to those noble men, in whose broad faith the ocean telegraph was born. Through weary hours of watching and of seeming defeat their purpose failed not and they struggled on. Thank God that neither land can claim alone the glory. If to America is due the first organized movement to bind the continents together; if hers be the proud privilege of calling *him* son whose resolute will sustained the enterprise and whose sleepless watching guided it from its inception to its glorious achievement; still, to England belongs the credit of having furnished largely more than her proportion of capital, of having by her skill demonstrated the philosophical probability of success, and hers were the forges whereon the ocean wire was wrought. The mother and the child worked side by side; the blood-red cross and the flashing stars were blent upon the trusty ships to whose keeping the cable was given; two nations knelt upon the ocean sands and prayed that God would crown their faith and effort with success."

In the evening the public buildings and most of the private residences were brilliantly illuminated, Main and Atlantic streets especially, making a fine display. The day closed with an exhibition of fireworks, the last piece of which representing the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* laying the cable, and displaying above them the words, "The union of empires" was much admired.

Thus ended the most imposing demonstration ever made here, much of the credit of which is due to the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs Riker, Carter, Merritt, Quintard, Seely, and others, many of whom are New-York business men. R.

The Greeting of Chicago to Mr. Field.

The Chicago Board of Trade has sent the following address to Mr. FIELD:

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

To Cyrus W. Field, Esq:

SIR: At a meeting of the members of the Board of Trade, held at their rooms on the 14th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft an address to be presented to yourself, and those associated with you, expressive of their appreciation of the great benefit conferred upon mankind, in the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

To yourself, more than to any other individual, belongs the honor of conducting this great enterprise to a successful issue.

It was an enterprise worthy the united efforts of the two Governments whose energies were enlisted for the accomplishment of an undertaking fraught with such inestimable advantages and blessings to the human family, as no one will at this early period of its history attempt to estimate.

We will not refer to the numerous obstacles you have had to contend with; these are best known to yourself and those associated with you in the *greatest* enterprise of this age of grand achievements, and we tender to you our warmest congratulations—first, that you were honored with the principal direction of an undertaking in which immense wealth was invested, to confer untold blessings upon mankind. We congratulate you, that the result has demonstrated the proverbial sagacity of the "Merchant Princes" of England and America, in employing agencies possessing the tact and energy for the accomplishment of the end proposed. We congratulate you, that amidst difficulties, dangers and disasters, your courage and faith failed not; but, persevering unto the end, you have justified the confidence and trust reposed in you, and connected with your name an honorable fame which shall be as enduring as, we trust will be the peace and friendship of the two greatest nations on earth.

In this immense stride in the advancement of civilization, science, trade and commerce, the world at large are made your debtors, and will not cease to pray for the health, prosperity, happiness, peace and long life to enjoy these blessings, for him who has, under a good Providence, been instrumental in securing in so large a measure these inestimable blessings to others. Respectfully yours,

J. Y. MUNN,
R. M. CHESNEY,
GEO. WATSON.

Reception of the Queen's Message at Niagara Falls—A Speech from Ex-President Fillmore.

On Monday evening, upon the reception of the Queen's Message at the Falls, a small cannon was brought out and made to do duty for a great portion of the night. The *Gazette* says: "The dispatch was announced in the ball-room at the Cataract, causing considerable excitement among the crowd there assembled. The band immediately struck up 'God Save the Queen' and 'Hail Columbia,' after which the merry dance went on. The Niagara Falls Brass Band was out and performed their part in celebrating the important event. The Church bells, and also the Cataract House bell rung at a late hour. It being pretty generally known that Ex President FILLMORE was stopping at the International, it was suggested that he be called out. A crowd soon gathered in front of the hotel, and in answer to the enthusiastic cheers and calls of the people, Mr. FILLMORE appeared upon the balcony. He was greeted with rounds of applause. Mr. FILLMORE's remarks were peculiarly appropriate and befitting such an occasion, and they were extremely well received by the audience.

Mr. FILLMORE referred to the period when he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives—when Prof. MORSE sought aid from Congress to test the practicability of telegraphing. Mr. FILLMORE made a favorable report for an appropriation of $30,000. It was received with derision by a large number of Congressmen, who scouted the idea of talking by telegraph, and offered all sorts of amendments designed to defeat the bill. The bill passed, and a line from Washington to Baltimore was soon ready for operation. The first dispatch sent from Baltimore announced the nomination of SILAS WRIGHT for President, by the Democratic Convention then in session; the second dispatch announced his declension. Mr. FILLMORE remarked that Prof. MORSE was, like most men of genius, in advance of the age. He looked back with pleasure upon this incident in the early history of telegraphic enterprise, and had ever since taken a great interest in their progress, and was most happy to be able to mingle his congratulations with the citizens of Niagara Falls upon the success of the great enterprise of modern times.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE CABLE REJOICINGS—We see great preparations making for a telegraphic jubilee all over the Northern country, and it has been suggested by some one that the citizens of Savannah should unite in such a proceeding. The Northern people are easily excited, and anything which will serve as an escape-valve for their orators, and to fill their newspapers, is quickly seized upon, whether it be the Burdell Murder or the Atlantic Telegraph. We, of the South, are in the habit of taking things in a more quiet and philosophic way, and although we accord our admiration to all triumphs of science, we do not explode with the thunders of popular clamor over every event of the day. As a work of science, the Atlantic Telegraph can scarcely be said to have added anything, because every scientific principle involved has been long since known, and put into practical operation. It is certainly an effort of human industry and perseverance wonderful to contemplate. It is a great work *for England*. It puts Canada nearer to her than Ireland was twenty years ago, and we shall hear no more of that province desiring annexation to the United States. With both ends of the wire in possession of England, in time of war we should have a jubilee at which there would not be much rejoicing.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Obituary.

English papers, received by the *Arabia*, announce the death of M. ALEXIS SOYER, the renowned professor of the culinary art. He was a Frenchman by birth, but had resided in England for some time. M. SOYER had become celebrated for his trip to the Crimea during the Russian War. The British army owed their enjoyments to the skill of this indefatigable gentleman, of which, without his aid, they would have continued destitute. Since his return from the Crimea, M. SOYER had suffered from an affection of the liver, was at Norwood, when a sudden attack of disease obliged him to return to his home at St. John's Wood; on Thursday morning became insensible, and died about 10 o'clock the following night. The portable cooking apparatus invented by him, which is being constructed at Woolwich Arsenal, was to have been tested in the presence of the military officers deputed by the Government in the course of a day or two subsequent to his death; but this and many other plans for the reform and organization of the army cooking system now remain to be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. WARREN, his secretary.

The celebrated ornithologist, Dr. F. A. L. THIENEMANN, died on the 21st July, near Dresden, at the age of 65.

A letter from Spain mentions the death, at Malaga, of M. POITEVIN, the celebrated French æronaut.

Mr. LUTHER STEVENS, of this City, the well-known copper-plate printer, died in Mount Vernon, N. H., on the 13th inst, in the 79th year of his age. He was a gentleman of much enterprise and intelligence.

Personal.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris:

A. H. Fowler, E. Walker, H. Randel and wife, A. Taylor and wife, Mrs. G. S. Robbins and family, J. J. Bradley, S. O. Murphy, H. T. Trowbridge, P. D. Hall, W. Turnbull and lady, C. C. & C. Alger, James Thomson, W. E. Schenck, H. A. Stone and family, George Dickey, W. H. Heydecker, J. M. Guileau, R. S. Cook, C. M. Gignaux, J. C. Dubois, M. D., H. M. Warren and wife, D. N. Barney, New-York; Dr. Isaac Thomas, Geo. B. Thomas, Dr. J. B. Gazzam, Dr. W. H. Bruner, D. Samuel, Pennsylvania; Dr. A. A. Hayes, Marsachusetts; W. Lilley, Dr. T. Simpson, Ohio; C. M. Pond, J. J. Goodwin, Connecticut; J. T. Daswell, Louistana; Dr. W. M. Turner, Virginia; J. B. Gazzam, Dr. E H. Bryan, Missouri; J. A. Hume, South Carolina; W. Barber, S. W. Ralston, California; T. B. Norris, W. T. Ross, New-Jersey.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, on his way from a trip to the Northern Colleges, and the White Mountains, stopped last night at the St. Nicholas. The election in his Congressional District comes off early in October, his present term expires March 4, 1859, and his next term will doubtless commence on the 5th.

The resignation by the Hon. James Wadsworth of his seat in the State Senate, is said to be owing to his intention to run for Congress in the Erie District. Mr Hatch is the present member. It is rumored that the Hon. James O. Putnam will be the candidate of the united Republicans and Americans.

Commissioners of Health—AUG. 20.

Present—the Mayor, President HASWELL and Drs. ROCKWELL, MILLER and THOMPSON.

Permission was granted for the cotton which came into port on the *Empire City* to be lightered from Quarantine.

Schooner *Anna E. Glover* allowed to proceed to sail way on west end of Staten Island on the 25th inst.

Ship *Competitor*. This case came up again for consideration. She was permitted to take in cargo at Quarantine.

Brig *Sitka*—proceed to Elizabethport on the 23d inst.

Bark *Mary*—proceed to Upper Quarantine nine days from arrival.

The following was passed in relation to the Inspector of Vessels:

Resolved, That no vessel arriving at this port between the first day of April and the first of November, which may be subject to inspection by the Inspector of vessels, shall discharge her cargo, or any part thereof, without a written permit from the Inspector of vessels, unless by the direction of the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health or the Board of Health.

MILITARY MONUMENT.—The State of Pennsylvania, at the last session of her legislature, resolved to erect upon the public grounds at Harrisburg, a monument to the volunteers and regular soldiers who lost their lives in the late war with Mexico. The Commissioners appointed to take charge of the work met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, and adopted the plans submitted by JAMES G. BATTERSON, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., who is also to do the work. At an early day we shall give our readers a description of the plans, &c.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Collector Schell and the Administration—The Questions at Issue—The Pending Treaties with New-Granada and Nicaragua—Treasury Receipts—Cabinet Movements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 20.

Mr. SCHELL, the New-York Collector, has been here several days, negotiating with the President and Mr. COBB to maintain what he calls his independent position. It is understood that Mr. SCHELL and the Naval Officer, Mr. BIRDSALL, have asserted their right, not only to make nominations, but to make them final, without consulting the Secretary of the Treasury, and without their being confirmed by him.

The immediate question has arisen between the Collector and the Members of Congress in the State of New-York, who have supported the Administration in their Kansas policy of last Winter or otherwise. Mr. SCHELL, from some reason or other, has utterly ignored the Democratic delegation of his State, and insists on his right to do so in defiance of the Secretary of the Treasury. The question under consideration here between Mr. SCHELL and these distinguished functionaries has been, whether Mr. SCHELL shall be sustained, or Mr. COBB; and without coming to a definite conclusion, it is understood that Mr. SCHELL has been sent back to New-York, having been distinctly informed of the views of the Administration; and he will be permitted to remain in office if he complies with their special instructions in this matter. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 20.

It is not probable that our Government will agree to the Cass-Herran Treaty as amended by New-Granada.

General JEREZ states that he has come here with extraordinary powers, and to act in conjunction with YRISSARI. Apprehensive that he would not be officially received, until satisfactory explanations were made concerning the conduct of Nicaragua, of which our Government complains, he represents he has full authority to make due reparation or apology, and to arrange a treaty.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were nearly $9,614,000, making the entire amount on deposit $14,500,000; ten and a third of which is in New-York. The receipts, apart from the payment on account of the $10,000,000 loan, were over $1,000,000, an increase of $300,000 over those of the previous week.

General Cass left here this afternoon for Stonington, to be present, it is said, at the marriage of his daughter with Mr. VAN LIMBURG, Minister from the Netherlands.

The Postmaster General and his family have taken as a temporary residence, the country seat of General WALBAIDGE.

Attorney-General BLACK contemplates leaving the city to-morrow, for Stonington.

Michigan Republican State Convention.

DETROIT, Friday, August 20.

The Republican State Convention assembled in this city yesterday, and made the following nominations:

For Governor, Moses Wisner, of Oakland Co.; for Lieutenant Governor, Edwin B. Fairfield, of Hillsdale; for Secretary of State, Nelson G. Isbell, of Livingston; for State Treasurer, John McKinney, of Van Buren; for Auditor, Gen. Daniel L Case, of Ingham; for Commissioner of the Land Office, Jas. W. Sanborn, of St. Clair; for Attorney General, Jacob M. Howard, of Wayne; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, John M. Gregory, of Washtenaw and for Member of the Board of Education, Walter J. Baxter, of Hillsdale.

Resolutions were passed, readopting the Philadelphia platform of 1856; condemning the national Administration; indorsing the present State Administration and our Representatives in Congress, and in view of the late annexation of the old world with the new, declaring that it is the duty of the Federal Government to adopt measures for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific.

The Convention adjourned at midnight. The proceedings were harmonious throughout.

Democratic Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 20.

Colonel GEORGE W. MONEYPENNY, Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was nominated for Congress to-day by the Democrats of the Sixteenth District.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Thursday, Aug. 19.

The Hon. DAVID KILGORE was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the 5th District.

Disaster on Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 20.

During a storm on Wednesday a fishing-boat, with eight persons on board, capsized in the Lake, fifteen miles from Milwaukee, and CORNELIUS MYER, FREDERICK LESSING and another man, whose name is unknown, were drowned. The balance of the passengers were rescued by the steamer *Traveler*.

Loss of the Steamer Black Hawk.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Friday, Aug. 20.

The steamer *Black Hawk*, bound from Mount Carmel to this place, struck a snag opposite Mount Vernon, yesterday, and sunk in 13 feet water. She had a full cargo of flour and corn, which, with the boat herself, is supposed to be a total loss. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

Supply of FLOUR better, but not equal to the demand, which is good for the interior and home trade and for Eastern account. Sales 2,200 bbls. at $5 37½@$5 62½ for good to choice brands of extra Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canadian; $5 75@$6 for double extras. WHEAT in active demand for milling and speculation, and prices 3c.@4c. better. Sales 57,000 bush. at $1 18½@$1 19 for Red Ohio; $1 25 for White; 87½c. for Chicago Spring, and now held at 90c., market closing very firm. CORN in good demand and market firm. Sales 78,000 bush. at 66c. for hot; 70c.@71c. for so-called sound, and 75c. for sound. RYE nominal at 71c. OATS steady. Sales 22,000 bush. at 47c.@48c. for sound, now held at 50c. WHISKY steady. Sales 75 bbls. at 25c. Canal Freights unchanged; 38c. on Flour, 9½c. on Wheat, 8½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports for the last 24 hours*—2 617 bbls. Flour; 59,955 bush. Wheat; 14,392 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,978 bbls. Flour; 12,346 bush. Wheat; 50,397 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 20—P. M.

FLOUR advancing. WHEAT firmer; sales 7,000 bushels at $1 22 for White Michigan. CORN firm; sales 3,500 bushels Prime Indiana at 76c. OATS scarce; sales 4,200 bushels common Canadian at 45c Canal FREIGHTS unchanged—Flour 27c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—36,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—13,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn; shipped to Montreal 2,100 bbls. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. Receipts for the last 24 hours, 4,300 bbls. WHISKY dull at 23c. PROVISIONS dull, and holders willing sellers. Mess PORK offered at $16. WHEAT—A good export demand at 98c.@$1 12 for prime Red and White.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 5c.@7c.; sales 30,000 bush. at 90c.@95c. CORN active and advanced 1c.; sales at 7c. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—47,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—50,000 bush. Corn. *Receipts to-day*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 39,000 bush. Wheat; 122,000 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 20.

COTTON—sales to-day, 800 bales, the market closing firm. The sales of the week add up 9,750 bales, and the receipts 2,400. The receipts at this port up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, exceed them 113.750 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 165,000 bales. Total receipts of new crop, 7,000 bales, against 19.500 last year. Stock, 35 500 bales. COFFEE firm; sales of the week, 3,800 bags. Stock 18,250 bags, against 95,250 last year. STERLING EXCHANGE, 8½ ₱ cent. SIGHT DRAFTS on New-York, ½ ₱ cent. discount.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm. Red, $1 20@$1 27; White, $1 30@$1 40. CORN—an advancing tendency. White, 77c.@80c.; Yellow, 85c.@86c. WHISKY dull at 27c. PROVISIONS unchanged. Bulk Meats, 6¾c.@9c.; Mess Pork, $17 50@$17 75; Lard 12c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR steady; New, $5 25 WHEAT dull; Red, $1 20@$1 23; White, $1 38@$1 40. CORN steady; Yellow, 87c. WHISKY steady at 28c.@29c.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 20.

COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 1,700 bales, and the receipts 250 bales. Stock 10,000 bales. We quote Middling at 11c.@11¾c. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unchanged.

Affairs at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Aug. 20.

Business here assumes a brisk appearance again, and freight is moving South with great dispatch.

Fire at Stroudsburg, Pa.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Friday, Aug. 20.

Mr. W. S. WHITE'S tannery, in this place, was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock last night. Loss $25,000. Insured for $10,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city on Wednesday were 43.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 20.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever, yesterday, were twenty.

Firemen on a Visit.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 20.

A delegation of Liberty Engine Co, No. 1, of Philadelphia, arrived in this city to-day, and were presented this evening with a magnificent silver-mounted signal lantern by Mr. WM. LONG, of this City, formerly of Philadelphia. The Philadelphians are being well cared for by the firemen and others of this city.

Death of a New-York Shipmaster.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Aug. 20.

Captain JOSEPH HAMILTON, a New-York shipmaster, died in this city to-day, of yellow fever.

FROM ALBANY.

Rejoicings over the Cable—Senator Dickinson on Constitutions—The Canals—Effect of the Introduction of Steam.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858.

Our city was literally turned upside down, inside out, on the shortest possible notice, last evening. It was about 10 o'clock, or a little later, when the dispatch of the Queen to President BUCHANAN was announced. It was then that the reality of telegraphic communication with the other Continent broke upon the mind. All the bells in the city were set ringing, bonfires blazed from every corner, guns were fired at various points, and our citizens swarmed in thousands in State-street and Broadway. It was an impromptu affair, pitched on a high note. They who had gone to bed got up and went into the streets. Processions, with indescribable irregularity, went about, with all manner of music, wishing everybody joy. This was kept till the small hours came; and altogether it was a jolly time. I suppose there will be a more formal observance of the event under the management of the authorities and committees.

The *Atlas and Argus* publishes this morning a lengthy extract from the address of the Hon. D. S. DICKENSON before the Law Department of Hamilton College, pronounced at the late Commencement of that Institution, in which that distinguished states-man adds his indictment against the present Constitution of the State, and the weight of many strong reasons why we should have a thorough revision. Mr. DICKINSON bases his objections to the present instrument chiefly on the financial article, which, it will be remembered, was mainly the work of MICHAEL HOFFMAN and the men of the Barnburner school in the Convention; a single Senate and Assembly District system; the features relative to Banking, and the Judiciary. In his criticisms Mr. DICKENSON is sharp and telling. He concludes his anathamas against our Judicial system in the following language:

"Such a system has destroyed the character of our Judiciary at home, and made us the reproach of neighboring States.' To restore it, among other reforms, we must have a Supreme Court *in banc*, which can act as a unit, so organized in numbers, ability, compensation and duration of official term, that it can hear, examine and decide causes becoming the Supreme Court of a State, whose Judges, in other times, were great lights along the judicial pathway of the civilized world."

Beside Senator STOW, Mr. DICKINSON is the only considerable public man who has spoken boldly and unequivocally on this subject. There did not exist, however, the shadow of a doubt that the proposition for a Constitutional Convention would carry. Do the people understand that they are about to enter on the business of overhauling the organic law of the State; that there is to ensue a contest between ultraism on the one side and sober conservatism on the other? A contest in which the result will be doubtful?

The Canal tolls, which at the opening of the season showed a handsome gain, now bid fair to be but slightly increased over last season, and in all not more than enough to satisfy the constitutional requirements as to interest on the debt, and pay for the ordinary repairs. The wisdom of reducing the rate of toll on leading articles of freight, which the present Canal Board thought proper to do, is yet to be shown. We have been getting a slightly increased amount of toll; it is true, but have been obliged to do a great deal more business to accomplish it. The capacity of the enlarged Canal for doing a very heavy and more than a self-sustaining business has been fully demonstrated. But incomparable as the Erie Canal is for floating the products of an Empire to market, it cannot overcome the effects of a monetary prostration such as settled down upon the country a year ago. With money in the country to do business, with fair crops, and anything like good management the enlarged Erie Canal will achieve results that will fully vindicate her claims on the steady support of our people. She will in time pay back with interest. When she comes to float from 3 000 to 5,000 steam propellers, carrying from 125 to 200 tons, with the time reduced between the lakes and tide-water one half, the Erie Canal will take care of herself and the State, and pay the debts of both. Is the fact properly appreciated in New-York, that this immensely increased inland tonnage will by the introduction of steam become just so much added to the tonnage, wealth and business facilities of that City? These propellers will be as so many steamboats in her harbor, for they will have no occasion to pay $25 for being towed down the river to your locks when they can go down, the same time, each by its own powers of propulsion—its over-new life—forone-third the money. And when they are there they can go about whenever and wherever they please. With steam these boats, as regards increased usefulness and capacity for doing business, will be like a man newly endowed with legs, arms, eyes, who before had neither.

Stock-cattle, hogs and sheep will doubtless seek the Canal as the cheapest, safest and best, if not the speediest, means of transportation. The idea is already started of constructing flat bottom boats for stock, in which food and water can be constantly dealt out, and the material depreciation of Beef Cattle, and more especially of the character of meat in your market, will thus be obviated. These are new and important considerations which will doubtless receive their proper weight. RODERICK.

Burning of Extensive Dairy Stables, Near Cincinnati.

EIGHTY-SIX ANIMALS BURNED ALIVE—DREADFUL SCENE.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 19.

In yesterday's paper we announced the destruction of WM. HOGAN'S dairy stables, at Brighton. The stables are located on the State Fair grounds, being the building 250 feet long by 50 feet wide occupied by Mr. ALF BURNETT as the "Committee Dining Saloon" during the State Fair last year. Fire was communicated to the structure at about 10 o'clock, and in a short time it was totally consumed, together with *seventy-four cows, four valuable horses, one mule, four or five calves, two goats*, two new milk wagons, some half dozen sets (or more) of good harness, a dozen or more milk-cans, numerous buckets and pans—in fact, all the utensils belonging to the dairy—everything used in the stables—and oats, corn and hay, which cost Mr. HOGAN $1,000. The total loss is estimated by the unfortunate proprietor at *between seven and eight thousand dollars*. He informed us that he was completely "cleaned out." Two horses, two cows, one mule, two goats and two calves, only, escaped, but they are so badly burned that it will perhaps be humane to kill them.

Mr. HOGAN describes the scene in the stables in the midst of the conflagration, as most piteously and indescribably harrowing. The live stock were tied in their stalls. The horses and mules were haltered in the usual manner, and the cows were bound around their horns. When the flames first commenced their ravages, the poor animals snorted and bellowed with hideous and frantic force. As the heat increased, and the fierce fires began to lick and scotch their quivering flesh, their cries and groans and furious struggles became agonizing. Some threw themselves headlong upon the floor or leaped upright at full length with frenzied energy, and vented their agony in fearful screams. The horses broke from their halters, and dashed through the consuming blaze in desperate dismay. The tortured and suffocating cows tore away their horns and rushed through the blazing piles, and encountered each other in destructive collision, their flesh broiling and cracking in the heat with sickening effect upon the senses of human beings who gazed terror-stricken upon the wretched scene of suffering, without power to mitigate the agony of the tortured brutes. The yells and despairing cries of the different classes of animals commingled in horrid concert, and broke through the roar of flames and crackling timbers upon the still night air, and borne away in terrifying echoes to the ears of persons two miles distant from the dreadful scene.

Two or three horses, and as many cows, plunged through the flames and burst in wild affright through the sides of the consuming structure, and fell headlong, whining with misery, upon the ground outside, sprang again to their feet, and sped with frenzied fur across the fields until they dropped lifeless from sheer exhaustion. Some rolled upon the floor of the stable, screaming with immitigable pain, until suffocated and destroyed by the fierce heat. Their contortions, their awful wails of distress, infinitely more piteous and harrowing than those of human beings in the dire extremity of torture, are described by those who gazed spell bound upon the terrible spectacle as surpassing the power of human imagination to conceive. Happily the agony of the poor brutes was not greatly prolonged. The timber composing the stables burned like tinder, and the hay and oats-straw, some forty tons, blazed and perished in the fierce heat like lucifer matches. But the flesh of the carcases quivered, and blazed and broiled all night long, and filled the atmosphere with a sickening effluvia.

Yesterday morning large numbers of persons visited the ruins, but they turned from the spectacle with disgust. The charred and smouldering remains of the dead animals lay in great heaps. Some were only partially consumed, of some nothing but bones, horns and hoofs remained. Some of the cows stood upright at their stalls, their flesh barbacued; others were without heads, others without limbs; in one instance four or five carcases laid together with their horns interlocked, forming a circle It was a ghastly scene to contemplate. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Bank Mob at Davenport, Iowa.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE STREETS—PUBLIC MEETINGS—STORMY TIMES.

On Wednesday of last week a riot occurred at Davenport, Iowa, in consequence of the refusal of the bankers in that place to redeem the notes of the Florence Bank of Nebraska, which they had put in circulation. The mob assaulted the bank of COOK & SARGENT, and the residence of Mr. COOK, with brickbats and stones. During the riot the wife of Mr. COOK was seriously injured. By the intervention of the Sheriff the outbreak was suppressed.

On Thursday morning a crowd of some 1,500, principally Germans, collected at the Court-house and organized a meeting, calling Judge GRANT to the Chair. The meeting was orderly, but a determined spirit was evinced to compel the redemption of the Florence notes now in circulation, especially those in the hands of laborers, and resolutions were passed to that effect.

Judge GRANT, Dr. TEGLER and Mr. ROLFE were then appointed a committee to wait upon COOK & SARGENT and BURROWS & PETTYMAN, to ascertain what they would do in the matter, and the meeting adjourned until afternoon to hear the result. Judge GRANT, as Chairman of the Committee, then stated that, while the Committee was engaged in a conference with COOK & SARGENT, ANTONIO LE CLAIRE, GEO. L. DAVENPORT and HIRAM PRICE had promised to become responsible for the *ultimate* redemption of the issues of the Bank of Florence. He also read a note from COOK & SARGENT, saying that they would take the money in the hands of the laborers, and give them Illinois and Wisconsin currency at par, but declining to name any day when they would retire the Florence circulation. That, however, they professed a willingness to do there as soon as a branch bank should be established, or a circulating medium otherwise provided for. A note was also read from BURROWS & PETTYMAN, in which they promised to retire every dollar of their checks, between then and next Spring, but they must collect their debts before they could pay what they owed.

The meeting then resolved not to receive any more Florence money after that date, and appointed a committee to visit COOK & SARGENT and ask of them a written guarantee not to pay out any more of it, and also to wait upon ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, GEORGE L. DAVENPORT and HIRAM PRICE, and procure their written agreement to become responsible for the issues of the Bank of Florence.

We learn from the *State Democrat* that during the entire day on Thursday strong excitement reigned throughout the city, and the City Artillery were under arms at their drill-room, preparing to act in case of emergency. On Friday morning Judge GRANT commenced paying out small amounts at the Court-house, to laborers within the city. All others were refused, says the *Rock Islander* of Saturday. That paper adds:

"Payment was stopped about 12 o'clock. Several hours afterwards, no evidence being apparent that a resumption of payment would take place, the crowd began to show signs of rebellion. The music was brought out and other demonstrations made calculated to produce excitement. Another meeting was held, and a rumor that the bank would be again attacked, brought out the military. These demonstrations brought out the money and payments were continued. The military appeared on the street in small squads, but the great body was held in reserve at the armory, ready for action. We learn that Judge GRANT stopped paying out in the evening, having redeemed about $2,000. He promised to open the bank again on Saturday.

Yellow Fever at Staten Island and in New-York.

The following correspondence explains itself:

CLIFTON, Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1858.

DEAR SIR: There are rumors prevalent among us, that several cases of yellow fever have occurred on this island within the last few weeks, and that the disease has not been confined to the limits of the Quarantine. Will you have the kindness to inform me if this is so, and to what extent the disease has prevailed, if at all, and what precautions, if any, have been taken against its spread by the municipal or medical authorities of New-York and of this island? Yours respectfully,

Dr. W. C. ANDERSON. JOHN A. C. GRAY.

STATEN ISLAND, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I am sorry to inform you that there have been several cases of yellow fever without the limits of the Quarantine. The first cases occurred about the 19th of July, and up to the beginning of the past week the ratio of increase has been one case in three days. Since that time the average has been one case daily. I am not aware that any precautions have been taken against its spread.

The first cases were in a small tenement in the village of Tompkinsville, occupied by some of the employes of the Quarantine establishment. Here two persons died, and the disease was three weeks in manifesting itself in four of the adjacent houses.

A Committee of the Medical Society has been appointed to investigate the mode of its origin, &c, and I will not anticipate its report. But in reply to the question of precaution, I would advise all to avoid passing through the infected district which is near the Quarantine landing. Bathing along the shore is dangerous, and all exposure on the water line, especially after sunset, should be avoided while the infected vessels are lying off the shore.

I have information, this afternoon, of a case of yellow fever in the City in a most populous neighborhood, No. 16 Greenwich-street—a servant girl who went from the Island. This is what might have been expected, for while the Quarantine occupies its present absurd and dangerous position, Yellow Fever here is yellow fever in New-York.

Yours respectfully,

To J. A. C. GRAY, Esq. W. C. ANDERSON.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—Aug. 20.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The mutineers of the American brig *Gem* were held to-day, by Commissioner NEWTON, for investigation before the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 20.

Before Judge Clerke.

*The application of

and Empress at the official residence of the Maritime Prefect. Covers were laid for seven.

A dispatch from Paris, Friday, says that the weather continues splendid at Cherbourg, and the *fêtes* are progressing according to progamme.

The *Pera*, with the members of the House of Commons, left Southampton on Wednesday morning, the 4th, at 4 o'clock.

The Ministers of Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, and Sardinia, have joined in freighting a steamer at Havre, to attend the *fêtes* at Cherbourg, the Russian Minister, M. DE KISSELEFF, is to go alone. M. DE HATZFELDT, the Prussian Minister, has not recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to be able to attend, and M. DE HUBNER, the Austrian Ambassador, though invited, has not yet received the instructions of his Court as to whether he is to go or not. The *Nord*, of Brussels, however, asserts very positively that Lord COWLEY is the only member of the *corps diplomatique* who has received an invitation, and it suggests that the owners who may choose to go on their own account will be in a false position, because no place will be reserved for them.

It is said that the Western Railway Company of France have received 43,000 letters asking for free passes on the railway to go to Cherbourg, and that they have actually admitted 10,000 of the applicants. By the side of this statement it will be curious to see a return of the number of people who go to Cherbourg from Paris from mere curiosity, and at their own expense.

It is expected there will be nearly 400 sail anchored in Cherbourg roadside, including men-of-war, merchant steamers, and yachts.

Among the persons who have received official invitations to the *fêtes* are the living members of the family of the engineer who in 1781 devised the system of cones, which was adopted for the construction of the breakwater at Cherbourg.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the Emperor has decided that all France shall join in a *Te Deum* at the moment when he and the Empress are prostrate at the Shrine of St. Anne, in Brittany, on the 15th of August. The imperial commands are promulgated in a circular addressed by the Minister of Public Instruction to the archbishops and bishops.

Apropos to the *fêtes*, the *Pays* has a pacific article, in which it speaks of the English alliance not as any eventuality to be eclipsed and come to life again according to the necessities of the moment, but as the programme of a line of policy fertile in benefits for European civilization.

The *United Service Gazette* has some sensible remarks suggested by the same topic. "England," it says, "is not so unprotected as some may think, and as many say she is. In one week we might assemble at Spithead, or in Cherbourg roads, fifteen sail of powerful screw ships of the line, including some of the most powerful now afloat, and in a fortnight twenty-five sail of the line, with large frigates and steamships. These ships would all be in efficient fighting condition, and would speedily be fully manned. They are now, in part, distributed along our sea coast, but the electric telegraph would, in a short space of time, concentrate the whole at any given point. Independent of our war ships, we have some hundreds of merchant steamers calculated to bear an effective armament; and, as we have often stated, an unprovoked and aggressive movement on the part of an enemy would be sufficient to kindle a flame of patriotism in the breasts of thousands of the Queen's subjects now engaged in peaceful occupations, and stimulate them to volunteer their services to fight for their homes and firesides. We repeat, therefore, that Cherbourg is not an object calculated to occasion any unpleasant feeling in the breasts of the subjects of Queen Victoria."

The renewal of diplomatic relations between France and Naples is rendered probable from the fact that ANTONINI, the representative of Naples, when the French Emperor withdrew his Ambassador from that country, has returned to Paris.

Rains have injured the French harvest, which will not be so good as has been expected.

The men arrested at St. Etienne on suspicion of being engaged in the manufacture of shells for the assassination of the Emperor, are to be transported forthwith, without trial.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent telegraphs on Friday morning: "Count PORTALIS is dead."

The abdication of the King of Holland is believed probable The Prince of Orange will be qualified by age to ascend the throne on the 4th of September.

The Belgian Chambers had rejected the project or the fortification of Antwerp.

The fire at Antwerp was extremely disastrous. It was discovered at 11½ o'clock, on the night of the 1st instant, in one of the granaries at the side of the Courte des Claires, and it extended with such rapidity that in less than half an hour the entire locality was enveloped in flames. About 12½ o'clock the glass roof fell in with a frightful crash; and the strongest pieces of iron were broken into a thousand bits, as if they had been glass. The firemen arrived on the spot in all haste, but their zeal and exertions could accomplish nothing beyond the preservation of the adjoining houses, some of which were slightly attacked; and it is probable that had they not adopted this course we should have had a much heavier calamity to report. The civil authorities and every person engaged in superintending or in laboring to subdue the flames exerted themselves to the utmost.

A correspondent writes: "The Bourse of Antwerp, that place to which so many glorious *souvenirs* are attached, and which by its late improvement, its fairy-like covering, had become the admiration of all foreigners, is nothing more than a heap of rubbish and smouldering ashes. The glass roof fell with a frightful crash, and the enormous pieces of the metal framework broke like a glass on falling to the ground. Every part of the building, in fact, is destroyed, and it was with great difficulty that the neighboring houses could be preserved. The Bourse contained the Chamber of Commerce, the Tribunal and the Record Office, the Syndical Chamber of the stockholders, the Syndical Chamber of the Antwerp brokers and the Telegraph Bureau. Nothing was saved. All the archives of these various bodies are lost."

The *Austrian Gazette* draws conclusions unfavorable to the interests of Austria from the recent interview between Count CAVOUR and the Prince of Prussia, at Baden.

An Austrian "corps of observation" is said to have been concentrated in the south of Hungary, in consequence of the events which have recently taken place in Turkey. It is said to consist of 30,000 men, and its object to be to protect the Austrian frontier against the chances of a general collision between the Mussulmen and Christian population of Turkey. It is also reported that Austria has demanded indemnity for those of her citizens who have suffered by the civil war raging in the Turkish provinces.

The Prussian *Moniteur* announces that the King of Prussia will prolong his residence at Tegernsee longer than he lately decided, the air of the mountains having a decidedly favorable effect upon his health. His disease has assumed the form of gout, which is viewed as a change for the better.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that dispatches from the French Ambassador at Berlin allude to the state of things in Prussia not presenting altogether a satisfactory aspect, and fears are entertained that the king's illness may lead to certain complications.

A curious mistake occurred in the election returns for the Presidency of the federal Republic of Switzerland. In consequence of a clerical error, the wrong man was placed at the head of the Government for a space of twenty-four hours, but when the mistake had been detected he resigned his dignity to the lawful possessor. The temporary lessee of the Presidency was M. FREY-HEROSE. The genuine President is M. STAEMNELL.

A dispatch from Scutari, of the 27th ult, states positively that it was the Turks who attacked on the 24th. They crossed a small stream which marks the frontier between Albania and Montenegro. The Montenegrins retired. They had eight killed and forty wounded. The affair was of a trifling nature.

The Sultan having withdrawn his troops from the Montenegrin frontier, Prince DANILO has given orders to his army of defence to fall back into the interior.

The Paris *Pays* announces that the commission for fixing the boundaries of Montenegro has commenced its labors.

A telegraphic dispatch from Ragusa, dated on Tuesday, the 3d says: Montenegrins have heard of the attack upon Beri by the Turks and the death of their Voivode, who was killed by the Colechins, have made an incursion on the territ[illegible] guns had thirty men killed and wounded. As soon as Prince DANILO heard this news he ordered the arrest of the officers who disobeyed his orders. They will be imprisoned and cashiered.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Governments of France and England have come to an understanding with the Porte in reference to the recent horrible events at Djidda, with a view to due reparation. The conduct of the Ottoman authorities will be strictly inquired into; and all guilty persons, of whatever rank, will be punished according to heir deserts. Indemnities payable by the towns who have had any share in the massacre will be given to all who have suffered either in person or in property.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 24th July state, that 200 persons have been arrested at Djidda, and that ISHMAEL PACHA, General of Brigade, appointed Commissioner Extraordinary to inquire into the Djidda massacre, left on the 18th ult. for his destination on board a steamer. He is instructed to proclaim martial law, to place the town in a state of siege, and to punish the guilty with the greatest rigor. A contribution of money will be imposed on the town sufficiently ample to indemnify the families of the persons killed and to make good the pecuniary losses of those who escaped.

English and French Commissioners are to be sent to Djidda to watch over the measures concerted with the Porte for the punishment of the miscreants. A French vessel-of-war is also to proceed to the Red Sea and act with the British vessels.

Information has been received of the arrival at Djidda of ISHMAEL PACHA, the Envoy of the Sultan.

The *Presse d'Orient* of the 28th July gives bad news from Bosnia, where, it states, the insurrection of the Christians has become general. The *Journal de Constantinople* announces the dispatch of a reinforcement of two battalions to Bosnia.

In Candia, 300 armed Turks wished to pursue their vengeance on the Christians, but they were prevented by the arrival of the Minister of Police.

A deputation from the insurgents of the Herzegowina have just laid their complaints and wishes before the Turkish Commissioner, who has promised them all the immunities possessed by the other Christians of the Empire. Order and confidence are beginning to be restored in that province. HUSSEIN PACHA has been able to join the European Commissioners at Grahovo.

It was rumored that the Sultan was about to engage ABD-EL-KADER to allay the religious excitement of his Moslem subjects.

The Turks at Gaza had fallen upon the Christians, massacreing numbers of them. The bishop, who was officiating in the church, barely escaped. The Pacha of Jerusalem had hastened thither with troops.

Agitation prevails in several districts of Syria. A religious schism has sprung up among the Christians of the Greek Church, in consequence of the Patriarch, in accordance with the Holy See, having insisted on their adopting the Roman calendar. The animosity created by this measure is so great that members of the same family who hitherto lived in perfect harmony are now declared enemies. At Damascus the excitement had become so great that had it not been for the French Consul the opponents of the innovation would have murdered the Patriarch.

A rising of the Mussulman population of Alexandria and of Cairo was apprehended. Dervishes have been preaching, at both places, war to the knife against the Christians.

A dispatch has arrived from Teheran announcing the death of the heir to the throne of Persia. Amicable relations had been renewed between Persia and Turkey, through the friendly offices of England.

The mail steamer *Australasian*, with the June mails from Australia, arrived at Suez on the evening of Friday, the 30th. The *Australasian* experienced very heavy weather on the Australian coast. Her dates are: Sydney, June 11; Melbourne, 16th. The steamer brings specie valued at £70,000.

A nugget of 2,200 ounces has been found at Ballarat.

The following departures of gold ships have taken place for England: On May 20, *Hougoumont*, for London, with 33,500 ounces; on May 22, the *Essex*, with 64,000 ounces; on June 10, the *Avon*, with 107,000 ounces.

In Melbourne, the rejection of the Reform Bill by the Legislative Council had caused a great agitation, which, however, was soon quelled. The Parliament was prorogued on the 4th of June.

The negotiations with the agent of BARING BROTHERS for the disposal of railway debentures have failed. His offer, which was equal to 101¼, was refused. Arrangements are made for the whole with the six principal local banks.

The yield of gold for the past month shows a fair average.

Commercial credit continued good, and trade is better, though the stock is still heavy. Money market easy. Wool remains unchanged; freights to Liverpool, ¾d. per pound. Exchange: Private bills at 1 per cent. discount; bank bills at par. At Sydney, business during the month of May has been quiet. Freights, ¾d. to 1d per pound for London. Exchange, from par to ½ per cent. premium.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Agamemnon at Valentia—How the News of the Success was Received throughout Great Britain—Opinions of the Press, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

The announcement that the third attempt to connect the two hemispheres, by means of the Electric Cable, had proved successful, has, during the last two days, nearly absorbed public attention here to the exclusion of all minor and more transitory topics. While the Court has been occupied with the military pageants, in which it has consented to play a part, at Cherbourg, the sound-thinking and hard-toiling people of this country are engrossed with sentiments of wonder and satisfaction at the realization of a project which, palpably and permanently, brings into intimate connection and sympathy that kindred nation with whom they have more in common than any other community in the world. The advantages to commerce, speculation and enterprise of all sorts that are certain to arise from the establishment of instantaneous intelligence between your great centres of industry and ours, are too obvious to need recapitulation. In the dialect of the Stock market they have already been discounted. But there are others of a very different kind, of which small note has yet been taken, and whose importance, nevertheless, I venture to think not less momentous in any just estimate of the elements of the world's peace and progress. What you are likely to gain socially and intellectually by the new relation of intimacy yesterday inaugurated between us, I leave you to judge; what we have to gain politically and religiously, I have less difficulty in defining. It is just two centuries ago since the fearless assertors of "soul-liberty" in certain of our central counties, finding themselves outnumbered by the adherents of an intolerant hierarchy, and a tyrannic crown, and despairing of success if driven openly to resist them, were stealthily and slowly interchanging communications between Buckinghamshire and the Fens, and from the little town of Huntingdon to the secluded port of Yarmouth, a distance in all of not more than some hundred and fifty miles; the purport of their cautious letters carried in saddle-bags over rough and lonely roads, being to devise means of escape from Old England to the still unpeopled shores of America. How they were arrested in their meditated flight, and what soon after came of it, everybody knows. For a season the despotic crown and domineering mitre were trampled in the dust, and the principles of the Pilgrim Fathers became ascendant in their stead. But a power craftier and more persistent in its ambition, rose up between that of the old monarchy and the Old High Church on the one side, and that of the freedom-loving people on the other. The aristocracy aspiring to govern, sometimes in the name of the sovereign, and sometimes in the name of Parliament gradually usurped to itself the almost exclusive direction of England's affairs; and now that the Crown has become virtually powerless, and the Church no longer ventures to arrogate to itself the claims of privileges of ascendancy, the industrious community finds itself politically face to face with that hereditary class which has skillfully and unscrupulously contrived to establish a virtual monopoly in its own favor of all the greatest, best and fairest things that men politically value. The Court has come to be its pensioned vassal; the Church is, to a great extent, subject to its sway; diplomacy wears its funeral livery; the Navy, and, still more, the Army, is regarded as a [illegible] provision for its younger branches; colonial government has long been made use of for the same subsidiary purpose, and the Government of India has just been added (under the pretence of investiture in the Crown) to the same golden book of oligarchic perquisites. Parliament, as it actually stands, is more than it ever was exclusive in its composition. A fortunate soldier now and then occasionally a successful lawyer, and once in a way a political man of letters, is admitted to the Upper House. But the Lower House, as it is called, is predominantly and emphatically the family reflection of the other. Two-thirds of the members of the House of Commons are sons or near relatives of members of the House of Lords, and fully one-half of the remaining third are the mere nominees of the landed aristocracy. Such is our political condition; how much longer it is likely to subsist as it is, is about to become with us, all the question of the day. The growing intelligence and unrepresented power of the people has, during the last thirty years, succeeded in extorting bit by bit from our reluctant oligarchs liberty of the Press, liberty of trade, and liberty of conscience. The last shreds of these have been conceded this year. The attempt by the Palmerston Administration to revive State prosecutions of the Press contributed not a little to their overthrow, and their successors were only too glad to abandon the proceedings. The numerically insignificant community of the Jews were the last to whom the rights of civil equality were denied; the desire to exclude them on account of their faith victoriously remains the same it ever was; but the necessities of party happening to be in their favor, the majority of the Lords have given way; and all men as far as conscience is concerned are now equal in the eye of the law. These things being done and fairly got rid of, public opinion is now for the first time left to concentrate itself upon the great under-lying question of representative power. Is Parliament henceforth to be really elected by the tax-payers and wealth-makers of England; or is it to continue as now to be septennially put together by the irresponsible caprice of a few hundred owners of landed estates throughout the country? All men of political foresight, whatever be their views or leanings, feel that the subject of electoral reform cannot any longer be postponed, and all parties are making up their minds to prepare during the Autumn for the great controversy which has become imminent. The Whigs, chagrined at having been caught at last out of office with their oft-repeated promises unpaid, would gladly endeavor to redeem, though late, some degree of popularity, by taking a "liberal and comprehensive" tone: but what their "liberal and comprehensive" bidding may after all amount to is not very clear. The middle-class liberals have, it must be owned, shown but too much indifference of late, in some respects, to the claims of the unrepresented masses. Chartism has long slumbered, and combination among the operatives has not recently shown itself in active or threatening attitude. The opportunity may, therefore, be propitious if timely availed of for concerted action in the direction of progress: and there is, as I before had occasion to remark, several men of talent and ambition among the Tory party, both in and out of office, whom any further dislocation of conservative ties would be very apt to drive to the head of an onward movement. It is not forgotten that the present Attorney-General when addressing his constituents in the County of Suffolk last March, declared himself in so many words to be an advocate of household suffrage, and a greater equalization of electoral districts. It is hard to say how far Lords LYNDHURST and ELLENBOROUGH, Lord ABERDEEN and the Duke of NEWCASTLE would go; but their opinions are known to be very much in advance of their "order" generally. In the Cabinet, itself, there is confessedly wide differences of opinion which must either lead to its disruption, or a compromise measure of reform, like that produced by the coalition in 1854. On the eve of such a crisis as appears inevitable, it seems I own to me an omen full of significance that the political heart of the whole country should for the first time be made to throb hour by hour and beat by beat with that of the greatest republican country in existence.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE AGAMEMNON AT VALENTIA.

DISPATCHES TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

VALENTIA, Thuursday, Aug. 5.—The *Agamemnon* has arrived at Valentia, and we are about to land the end of the cable.

The *Niagara* is in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. There are good signals between the ships.

We reached the rendezvous on the night of the 28th, and the splice with the *Niagara* cable was made on board the *Agamemnon* the following morning.

By noon, on the 30th, 265 nautical miles were laid between the two ships; on the 31st, 540; on the 1st of August, 884; on the 2d, 1,256; on the 4th, 1,854; on anchoring at six in the morning, in Douglas Bay, 2,022.

The rate of the *Niagara* during the whole time has been nearly the same as ours, the length of cable paid out from the two ships being generally within ten miles of each other.

With the exception of yesterday, the weather has been very unfavorable.

VALENTIA, Friday morning, Aug. 6.—Electric communication is maintained perfectly. In answer to the signals from our coils they returned us this morning, at 8:40, accurately to Greenwich time, as directed, the pre-arranged landing signal. The complete instruments which were on board the *Niagara* for speaking cannot possibly be adjusted for some days.

VALENTIA, Friday, Aug. 6.—The *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* left early this morning for Cork, where they will coal and proceed to Plymouth.

The end of the cable was landed safely close by the pier at Knightstown, yesterday afternoon; the paddle-box boats of the *Valorous* carrying it. The wind being high, it was feared the *Agamemnon* might have to put to sea immediately after a sufficient quantity had been veered out to reach the land.

The end of the cable had been connected to the Company's station, and the signals of alternate currents in opposite directions, continue through the cable. The currents from Newfoundland are very good, giving a deflection of 61 on either side of a galvanometer according as a positive or negative current is transmitted.

The regulating apparatus for transmitting messages through the cable is being fitted up at each end, that for Newfoundland having been taken out of the *Gorgon*, but it will probably be a few days before they are finally adjusted and ready for work.

The line is expected to be open to the public in three weeks or a month, when the line overland to Placentia, Newfoundland, and other arrangements have been completed.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday Evening.—The *Agamemnon* and *Valorous* have arrived in this harbor.

From the London Times.

VALENTIA, Thursday, August 5.—Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* arrived off Douglas Head early this morning with the end of the telegraphic cable; the communication between Ireland and Newfoundland complete. Mr. BRIGHT is now making arrangements for landing the end, and thus bringing to a successful termination his anxious and difficult task. From the time the *Agamemnon* left Queenstown, on the 18th of July, until she joined the rest of the squadron at the rendezvous in mid-ocean on the 29th, she experienced a continued succession of heavy winds. The splice was successfully made on the afternoon of the 29th, and the ships started toward their several stations. On the evening of the same day a breach of continuity occurred in the cable, which lasted one hour and a half. The ship was stopped and the machinery repaired, though not till all hopes of holding on the cable had been abandoned. During Friday it blew a head gale of wind, against which the ship, under her full steam, could hardly make way, even with yards and topmasts struck.

On Saturday, the 31st, the wind shifted round to the southwest, and during that day, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, it continued to blow hard, with frequently violent squalls, the sea running tremendously high the whole time, and no one expected the cable to hold on from one minute to the other. On Wednesday the weather moderated, but the swell was still high. About 4 A. M. the change from the lower to the upper cable was successfully made, and during the afternoon shallow water was gained. The second change from the upper to the orlop-deck coil was made about 9 o'clock in the evening; after which all went well until the ship anchored at 6 A. M. in Trinity Bay, [illegible] The *Niagara* is either landing her [illegible] Bay or is about doing so shortly, though some little delay must necessarily arise before the instruments are made for signalling through to America.

It appears that nearly 500 miles of cable remain, or future use.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

From the London Times, Aug. 6.

By a chain of electric communication, extending from Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, to this metropolis, we are informed that the last attempt to lay the Atlantic telegraph has succeeded, and that the Old and New Worlds are actually linked together by the magnetic wire. The intelligence is so much the more gratifying as we have been led, in common with the rest of the public—and surely not without very plausible reason—to something like despair, not indeed of the ultimate success of the undertaking, but of its success with the existing machinery and under conditions apparently so unfavorable. It was not unnatural to apprehend that a cable which had parted at the bottom of the sea, and again within a few feet of the stern of the vessel that was paying it out would never be stretched in safety across the Atlantic. But the feat has been accomplished, and the relish of the surprise is only the greater from previous disappointment and uncertainty.

Although the weather was unfavorable, the cable seems to have been payed out with the greatest regularity, the quantity of the cable discharged from the two ships being the same every day within ten miles. On the first two days the amount paid out by each ship was about 130 nautical miles, or at the rate of between five and six miles an hour. On the first of August each ship had paid out 170 nautical miles, or at the rate of seven nautical miles an hour. On the second this rate was increased to seven nautical miles and five-eighths, so that the result seems to show that a greater speed can be attained with safety than had been calculated on. We are told that there are good signals between the ships, but of course we wait with much anxiety more precise information as to the rapidity of communication that has been maintained.

We sincerely congratulate the promoters of this great enterprise upon the triumphant success by which, after so many delays and disappointments, they have been rewarded. It is difficult so suddenly to realize the magnitude of the event which has just taken place; the accomplishment of this mighty feat comes upon us not in the gradual and tentative manner in which most scientific exploits have been performed, but with a rapidity worthy of the agent which it employs. The steam-engine, the other great discovery of our time, has been perfected little by little, and no one can exactly say when it was that each of the triumphs which it has successively achieved became possible. Practice was so far ahead of theory, that high scientific authorities argued strongly against the possibility of results, and were not refuted by counter-arguments, but by the accomplishment of those very results the possibility of which they had denied. With the Atlantic Telegraph it has been just the contrary. Theory had shown the practicability of the line, but practice lagged infinitely behind it. Instead of proceeding by slow degrees, the projectors have leaped at once to a gigantic success.

We believe we are correct in stating that 500 miles of telegraph have never before been successfully laid under water, and yesterday we received intelligence that communication is fully established beneath 2000 miles of stormy ocean, under a superincumbent mass of water the depth of which may be calculated in miles. Only now, when it has succeeded, are we fully able to realize the magnitude and the hardihood of the enterprise Over what jagged mountain ranges is that slender thread folded; in what deep oceanic valleys does it rest, when the flash which carries the thought of man from one continent to another darts along the wire; through what strange and unknown regions, among things how uncouth and wild, must it thread its way! It brings up tidings from the vast abyss, not of the abyss itself, but of men like ourselves who dwell beyond.

Since the discovery of COLUMBUS nothing has been done in any degree comparable to the vast enlargement which has thus been given to the sphere of human activity. We may, now that this the most difficult problem of all has been solved, be justified in anticipating that there is no portion of the earth's surface which may not be placed in immediate communion with us. We know that we have in our hands the means of a practical ubiquity. Distance as a ground of uncertainty will be eliminated from the calculation of the statesman and the merchant. It is no violent presumption to suppose that within a very short period we shall be able to present to our readers every morning intelligence of what happened the day before in every quarter of the globe. The Admiralty will know to within a few miles the position of every ship in her Majesty's service.

The intelligence of a Caffre war or an Indian mutiny will reach us before the first blood that has been shed is cold, and we shall be able to economise the whole time consumed by the ordinary vehicles of intelligence. We see with not unnatural satisfaction that the advantage of the discovery will be the greatest to those countries the possessions of which are the most remote, and, therefore, that England has more to gain than any of her rivals. More was done yesterday for the consolidation of our Empire than the wisdom of our statesmen, the liberality of our Legislature or the loyalty of our colonists could ever have effected. Distance between Canada and England is annihilated. For the purposes of mutual communication and of good understanding the Atlantic is dried up, and we become, in reality as well as in wish, one country. Nor can any one regard with indifference the position in which the Atlantic Telegraph has placed us in regard to the great American Republic It has half undone the Declaration of 1776, and gone far to make us once again, in spite of ourselves, one people. To the ties of a common blood, language and religion, to the intimate association in business and a complete sympathy on so many subjects, is now added the faculty of instantaneous communication, which must give to all these tendencies to unity an intensity which they never before could possess.

We are most happy that it has fallen to the lot of this country to carry out an enterprise in which human nature is so deeply interested in concert with the only other nation on the globe in which the flame of science is fanned and kept alive by the breath of freedom. Let those who are assembled at Cherbourg to celebrate another development in the art of destruction, and to *fête* the inauguration of a fortress avowedly designed to threaten the independence and prosperity of these islands, reflect on the true nature of the enterprise which has thus been executed, and turn from the contemplation of science degraded into the handmaid of slaughter and devastation to science applied to her legitimate office, as the conciliator, the benefactress and the enlightener of the whole human race. A military monarchy has created Cherbourg; political freedom and commercial enterprise have made the Atlantic Telegraph, and they have nothing to blush for in the comparison.

From the Times City Article.

The Atlantic Telegraph shares of £1000 each, which were yesterday offered at £340, immediately advanced this morning, on the receipt of the telegram of success, to a nominal quotation of £600 to £800. Later in the day it was found that holders were extremely firm, and the final price was £880 to £920. The first through message from New-York is now awaited with the utmost interest, and most persons connected with the American trade are sanguine of the permanent impulse it will give to the commercial intercourse of the two countries, and the economy it will also effect by frequently preventing the profitless shipment backward and forward of goods or specie. As the *Niagara* is announced to be in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, the connection with New-York will most likely be established with great dispatch.

The land telegraph through Newfoundland runs from St. Johns, skirting Trinity Bay, to Cape Ray, on the other side of the island; thence there is a cable to Ashpee Bay, Cape Breton Island, which connects with the lines through Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick and the United States' system down to New-Orleans. The working of the land line of about 250 miles across Newfoundland has not hitherto been quite satisfactory, but it answers ordinary purposes, and there is an intention ultimately to avoid it by running a submarine cable from Placentia Bay to Cape Breton. The financial and general position of the Atlantic Telegraph Company now appears to be as follows: Their original paid-up capital was £350,000, and this has since been increased to £456,000, an additional £31,000 having been raised a short time back, and £75,000 in shares having been created to be handed over in payment for the exclusive privileges assigned to the Company immediately on the successful completion of the undertaking.

Although the amount to participate in dividend is £456,000, the capital actually received is £381,000. Out of this the charge for the entire cable has been paid, with all other expenses, and a small cash balance is still in hand applicable to the current outlay. It is understood that the only additional capital now intended to be raised is the small sum that will bring the total to £500,000, and which is required for the stations, &c., that remain to be established. The colonial concessions of the Company give them an exclusive right for 50 years as regards the Newfoundland coast and the shores of Labrador and Prince Edward Island, and 25 years as regards Cape Breton Island. They have also a similar privilege for 25 years from the State of Maine.

From the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States the terms obtained are a payment of £14,000 per annum from each for the transmission of their messages for 50 years, until the dividends amount to 6 per cent. on the original capital of £350,000, after which each Government is to pay £10,000 a year, such payment to be dependent on the efficient working of the line. Previously to the failure of the first expedition, which sailed on the 4th of August, 1857, and lost 383 miles of cable, the £1,000 shares touched about £1,150 or £1,200, and the lowest point has been £300, a sale having been made at that price since the attempt last June, when there was an additional loss of 480 miles On the present occasion it appears that nearly 500 miles of cable remain, the total paid out from the two ships having been only 2,022 miles

From the London Globe.

The news which we have the pleasure of communicating to our readers—that the electric wire has been successfully submerged beneath the stormy waters of the Atlantic, and that Valentia, in Ireland, and St. Johns, Newfoundland, may shake hands—will be received with unalloyed satisfaction. We, who have, on former occasions, expressed doubts respecting the present practicability of the enterprise, are unfeignedly glad to have those doubts entirely removed, and in a manner so thoroughly successful. The tendency of the age is to rapid communication. The uniting of Ireland and America should give the spur to those enterprises which are destined to extend the wire from England to Hindostan. The success of the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, considering the immense distance traversed, the depth of the Ocean, the uncertain character of its bottom, the turbulence of its surface, gives the greatest possible support to all projects of laying the cable beneath the sea. We heartily congratulate the Company and the spirited naval officers employed on their sustained perseverance and well-won victory.

From the London News.

Considerable excitement was occasioned, on Thursday, by the official announcement that the Atlantic Telegraph cable, despite the immense difficulties encountered, has at length been successfully laid. On all sides congratulations were expressed that, thanks to the untiring perseverance and energy displayed by all parties connected with the experiment of this gigantic effort of modern science, has been carried to a triumphant issue. The price of the company's shares, as a matter of course, experienced an immediate and great rebound. We do not hear of any transactions, but the nearest quotation this afternoon was £880 to £920 per £1,000 share. On the previous day £350 was scarcely obtainable.

From the London Star.

Nothing could possibly be of more importance than the news from Valentia. It congratulates the directors of the Atlantic Company, who had faith in the realization of their schemes when all others desponded. They are well entitled to the glory and the profit which they are sure to reap from the success of the magnificent enterprise.

From the Liverpool Correspondence of the London Herald.

The announcement that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable had been successfully laid was posted on 'Change at an early hour this morning, and took all parties by surprise. The general feeling evinced was one of great gratification, and much enthusiasm was manifested as the event became known—save, perhaps, amongst the unfortunate few who have been recently selling shares in the concern at or about £300 per share. The union-jack was run up over the Exchange Buildings in honor of the achievement, and congratulation on all hands has been the order of the day. Many of our enterprising merchants were desirous of at once testing the practical working of the Cable by sending telegrams to their friends on the other side of the Atlantic, but this could not be permitted, as the Directors of the Company passed a resolution some time since declaring that the line should not be devoted to public use until the electrical experiments now in progress are brought to a satisfactory conclusion. These experiments are likely to occupy a considerable period yet, so that it is impossible at present to say when the line will be ready for the public service.

At our Stock Exchange there were buyers of shares in the Company at £800, (200 discount,) but no sellers could be found for less than £900, and he subsequently withdrew his offer. At the close holders refused to take less than £50 premium.

What is to be the effect of the successful working of the Cable has been the great question of the day, and it appears to be generally admitted that it will create a perfect revolution in our commercial transactions with America.

From the Liverpool Times.

So little expected was the intelligence which reached town yesterday morning, respecting the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, and so intense was the feeling of surprise it excited, that the expression of gratification both on 'Change and throughout the town generally was much less demonstrative than one would suppose such news was calculated to call forth The announcement at first was scarcely credited; it was 'too good to be true,' and thus the pleasure which the realization of one of the grandest projects of the age was exciting in all, was for a time damped by hearing doubts which all felt but nobody liked to express. The moment for a 'demonstration' was allowed to pass, and so, in place of enthusiastic cheering, the 'flags' at once became rife with speculations as to the probable effect which telegraphic communication will have on our markets, stocks, &c.

The general opinion seemed to be that speculators will be injured by the change, and that capitalists, who can watch the turn of the market and buy instanter with ready money, will gain. We do not know how this may be, but the intelligence that the change is near at hand, had a marvellous effect on the shares of the Company, whose undertaking happily success is about to crown. Atlantic Telegraph shares, which, a few days since, were as low as £300, were soon quoted £800, and a sale even was reported at £900! We trust that the next intelligence will be that the cable has been successfully landed both at Valentia and Newfoundland, and that the communication is as perfect as it was last reported to be. At the town hall and some of the principal hotels, flags were hoisted in honor of the event, but there were not a few who thought that it should have been also celebrated by the peal of joy bells.

From the Liverpool Northern Times.

No event of ancient or modern times can vie with the importance of the great fact which we this day have the gratification of announcing to our readers—the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, and which we announced yesterday forenoon. Viewed in every respect, it tells us the inhabitants of the Old and New World have this day entered upon a new era—that art and science have wrought fresh wonders, and by the magic touch of the electric fluid, we can hold converse with our mercantile correspondents or personal friends and relations, although separated from us to the extent of nearly ten thousand miles. Our forefathers laughed at, to them, the absurd idea of steam locomotion, and the utmost credulity prevailed in the latter part of the last century, when it was stoutly asserted that we could travel upon land only at the rate of thirty miles an hour. But these fancied impossibilities have been swept away, and the railway train sweeps along at thirty, forty, fifty, sixty—aye, in some instances, seventy miles an hour. This, however, is only one of the many triumphs of steam. It has not only annihilated space and melted towns into cities, and villages into towns; it has made the barren wilderness sing with joy, and opened up new and profitable channels, commerce and industry, but it has lent a helping hand in the production of necessaries which contribute to material interests and enjoyment. The steam plough performs the physical operations of the husbandman, and the threshing machine abridges manual labor, and does the work of the "barn" with greater rapidity and at smaller cost.

Again, what steam has done for agriculture and commerce was only the precursor of still greater and mightier achievements. The electric telegraph first manifested its power and influence on land. It brought London and the provinces into immediate communication with each other, and in some degree imparted a few of the advantages which the invention was calculated to confer upon the whole universe From the United Kingdom it was extended across the Channel to the Continent. Ireland was next placed in instant communication with London, and now the President of the American Union can hail Queen VICTORIA at Cherbourg, bid good morning to the ruler of France, accost the King of Belgium, tell the Queen of Spain that he don't want Cuba except at a fair price, intimate to Austria and Prussia that their Ambassadors at Washington and at their ports are in the enjoyment of good health. Yea, even the Czar of Russia can learn how the building of his war steamers get on whenever he makes a contract for their construction in the United States. Merchants, too, can know the "ups and downs"—the speculative fluctuations in cotton, corn, provisions, and all other commodities imported by us from America; while the go-ahead American trader will not be slow to post himself up in the movements of every article which we send out to the Western Continent Thus, then, the ruling Sovereigns on the eastern side of the Atlantic, will be well informed of what is passing in most parts of the New World. The slightest political commotion in any State, Republic, or Kingdom, will be wafted across the entire length of the electric wires. An uprising of slaves in the Southern States of the American Union, a fillibustering scheme upon Cuba, an invasion of, or an *emeute* in Mexico, or an attempt at [illegible] ill-advised and unsuccessful attempts at rebellion in any part of the British American provinces, will find its way, without delay, to this country. On the other hand, the tottering of continental dynasties, the aggressive designs of any of the despotic rulers of the Old World, or the first symptoms of any race or people desiring to throw off the yoke of their political oppression, will be as well known in New-Orleans, New-York, and Washington, as it will be in London, Manchester, and Liverpool. Under such circumstances, the successful establishment of a line of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and America is an event which must be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by every one who wishes well to their country and the extension of civilization.

The announcement, yesterday morning, that the cable had been successfully submerged, caused a great amount of excitement. Merchants and every one engaged in trade and commerce hailed the news with intense delight, and regarded the fact announced as of more importance than our Indian campaign, our offensive operations in China, or the naval and military demonstrations at Cherbourg. Properly conducted the Atlantic Telegraph will exercise an influence more important and beneficial than the armies and fleets of a hundred kingdoms.

From the Liverpool Post.

Another telegram from Valentia confirms the happy tidings of the preceding day, for the communication, it appears, is quite perfect, and its practical operation only awaits until the cable is put ashore and the proper apparatus is applied. A meeting, we understand, will be held to-day, at Valentia, for the purpose of determining whether it is advisable at present to proceed with the laying down of a second cable. The directors feel, we are told, sufficiently sanguine to enlarge their means of complying with the use of the telegraph; and a calculation has been made showing that a single line will not at all meet the exigency of the case. A second table will probably be constructed on another and a better principle; and possibly the directors will pause awhile before they give orders to their engineers, for they may be over-sanguine as to the number of messages they may be able to convey, and as to the number they may be called upon to transmit. A month's experiment will be very useful in their case; and, where the expense is so large, a month's delay cannot be of serious consequence. If the wire does its duty for a month, the presumption is that it is safe for years.

From the Liverpool Journal, Aug. 6.

On Thursday morning, people on 'Change congratulated each other on the accomplishment of the laying down of the Atlantic cable, with a warmth seldom felt where personal interest was absent; that the better part of humanity revealed itself in a generous recognition of an event fraught with mighty consequences to mankind; that there was heart in the impulse which welcomed the news, and that reflection approves of the noble emotion; that Liverpool, of all places in the world, will most benefit by the triumph of electric science and engineering skill; that the Old and the New World owe a tribute to the directors and their officers for the resolution and determination by which they overcame enormous difficulties; that less confidence in results would have marred the mighty experiment, and that Liverpool will not consider aright its own duty if it do not prepare for the distinguished parties a reception worthy of them and the town when they arrive here. The further talk was, that the electric union of Great Britain and America will lead to the unity of all nations.

It is a habit with people on 'Change to associate every national movement with pounds, shillings and pence. It is a way they have, and they cannot help it. It is, of course, very unsentimental; but it has the small advantage of attaching an estimate of value to such matters. For instance, when the news from Valentia arrived, the inquiry was, "Who has got shares?" and the exclamation was, "I wish I had a few

body of his dashing young descendant. The Parliamentarian steamer will be here, I suppose, before long, for it was to have sailed at 4½ this morning, with its motley charge of delegated wisdom. But the Queen, in her new steam-yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, accompanied, as I told you would probably be the case, by one or two war vessels only, and the usual fleet of what may be called "flunkey yachts," will hardly come in before the evening. The *Victoria and Albert* is a magnificent boat, having sometimes made, I am assured, nearly nineteen miles the hour; but as Her Majesty was to sail about noon she cannot, at the best—and I suppose would not, on any terms—arrive here before the Emperor and Empress shall have made their far-booming entry from Caen by the railway. The old *Victoria and Albert*, which our yachtsmen may remember at Cowes, is now become the *Osborne*, and does household duty on the seas. Still the English flag flutters on several mastheads in the roads beside our own, and makes a saucy show in the presence of the ten magnificent line-of-battle ships, with their attendant frigates and corvettes, from which the tri-color streams out upon the uncertain breeze.

There will be time enough, however, next week—when I tell you of the doings and showings of the *fêtes* that are to be—to talk of the picturesqueness of this ancient town, new-made, as it appears from the harbor, with the white batteries of the Fort du Roule gleaming high up over the gray masses of the antique-looking port, and the high, bold outline of the Cotentin country, studded all about and behind it with ramparts and flags, and the quiet-looking *enceinte* of the Marine Arsenal shining away in the sunlight as complacently as if it were a large patent bake-house, or an innocent Agapemone, instead of the reservoir it is of present suspicion and of wrath to come. Let me now try to give your readers some precise notion of what Cherbourg is, and is not; and, to this end, let me first beg you to see that the accompanying sketch, reduced and corrected from WYLD'S map, is reproduced in your columns with as much exactitude as "circumstances will allow;" for, it seems to me that nothing can more clearly demonstrate the highly *aggressive* character of the Cherbourg works, as well as their magnitude, than a glance at this outline of their position and their number. You will be struck at once, I do not doubt, as I was, by the Falstaffian proportion of war to commerce in the panorama of the place. The town of Cherbourg is indeed only one and not the principal feature of the place. I have not yet landed, and cannot therefore say how great an appearance of activity it may present—but its commerce is small, the chief item being the *trade in eggs* with England, which reaches a figure of some 2,000,000 francs per year—and the commercial port and basin are, as you will see, the least prominent of the hydrographic works of the place. Indeed, of its 20,000 inhabitants, nearly one half are supported by the Government naval works. These centre in the *Arsenal de la Marine*, just to the north of which we are lying. Their *enceinte* makes a sort of island, surrounded by a high wall, with bastions, and defended towards the harbor by three forts, du Hommet, du Galet and Longlet. The first, which is nearest us, is a casemated fortress, mounting, we are told, (for it is not easy to ascertain exactly, the French Government having forbidden all draughting of the works,) about 75 cannon. Neither in this fort, however, nor in any of the others, do I perceive any batteries *a fleur d'eau*, and a military friend at my elbow, who went through the Crimea, declares that the forts towards the sea seem to be too heavily mounted for efficient service—the guns, that is, being too numerous for their due working by the men with comfort, safety, and above all with "clearness of range." Let this be as it may, Fort du Hommet looks an "ugly customer." The space over which du Hommet mounts guard with his two comrades is certainly as large as that occupied by the whole town.

Just behind Fort du Hommet lies a basin, (No. 3 in the sketch,) where are two building slips for "liners"—the ropewalk and the shops for rigging and making the masts. Basin No. 1 contains room for ten ships of the line to receive their armaments from the vast magazines which line its banks, and in the Port, from which this basin opens, are a dock and four building slips with room for 10 more "liners." This port and basin No. 1 open, as you will see, into basin No. 2, the great *Bassin Napoleon III.*, just finished and compared by DE TOCQUEVILLE to a "pyramid hewn downwards into the earth." Into this basin the water will be admitted to-morrow, after the Emperor and Empress shall have walked about on the bottom thereof, and left the sacred impression of their imperial feet upon its surface, to be effaced by nothing meaner than those ocean waves to whose majesty CANUTE did homage so long ago, and which inflicted upon Persian XERXES such signal vengeance for his impotent impertinence. The basin destined to this high consecration will easily contain 20 ships of the line, and is fronted on the western side by nine large building slips. It is an odd coincidence, by the way, that at the last great "inauguration" of a grand basin at Cherbourg, (basin No. 1, into which the water was admitted in 1810,) the Empress MARIA LOUISA should have walked "before the waters," just as another Empress of quite another NAPOLEON is to walk to-morrow. On the western side of the basin Napoleon III. are buildings of all kinds, magazines, reservoirs, armories, offices, and the great timber-shed or *Hangar du Bois*, which is nearly 1,000 feet long, and supported upon great pillars of granite. Granite, indeed, abounds in all the constructions of the place, which is a sort of French Quincy in that respect, granite being the fundamental rock of the Cotentin, and supporting a superficies of clayey slate and graywacke. The masonry of the forts (for the French have taken Bomarsund without apparently taking a lesson therefrom) is of granite—and so also is the facing of the great basin, or breakwater, behind us. This mighty work hardly makes its due impression on the mind, when you look at it along the water. It seems merely a vast line of rocks, crowned at either end with batteries and in the centre by a revolving light, and a great semi-circular fortress which fronts the sea. You must remember that this vast line of rocks has been laid here in the face of the wintry Channel waters by the hand of man before you can be duly reverential in its presence. And verily it is a marvel of courage and skill to which the French may point with a most legitimate pride. There is nothing of "flimsy elegance" about this Gallic masterpiece. England has done nothing like it, nor are we likely to rival it. It is more than *three times* as long as Plymouth breakwater, stretching for *twelve thousand feet* between the arms which inclose Cherbourg roads. At the bottom of the water (here averaging about 35 feet) its base is 310 feet in breadth, while it rises to the height of 22 feet above low-water mark, with a top-width of 103 feet. The substance of this vast dyke is a sloping wall of loose stone overlaid with layers of *beton*, a concrete of lime and brick, upon which again is laid a surface of granite masonry. This tremendous work was undertaken in this way and nearly completed by LOUIS PHILIPPE, though like BATHYLLUS in the time of VIRGIL, another has taken from him the honors thereof. It is believed to be quite indestructible, though while it was building, the great storm of 1836 tore it almost to pieces, *throwing blocks of three tons weight, torn from the seaward side, clean over the dyke into the roads!* To have conquered such a sea is to have realized NAPOLEON'S dream of outdoing Egypt, is it not?

But I return to the Marine Arsenal—where, in the dock marked S. B., you have a splendid steamer-basin, and around which, in the water-line marked P. R., you have a long Port of Refuge, from the noble quays of which a hundred vessels may receive their cargoes, whether those cargoes be of mutton or of *men*. Between the steamer-basin and the Basin Napoleon III are vast storehouses for provisioning the whole fleet of France, if need should be. Along the quays of the Port of Refuge, and under the line of "fortifications," are stations of embarkation communicating by tram-ways with the station of the Paris Railway, which you see winding away to the south. By this, the vast collection at the Arsenal of naval munitions, ships and men, is brought directly into communication with the great military centres of France. Let us see, now, how this tremendous engine, established, says the Emperor, "quite for pacific purposes," is to be preserved from chance of foreign harm. At first sight a less *peaceful*-looking fort cannot be imagined. As you come from the sea, the breakwater bristles with cannon. The eastern passage in, about 1,200 yards wide, is commanded by the Fort Imperial, built on the barren Isle Pélée in 1784, which mounts over 100 guns. The western entrance, of a mile and a half in width, is kept midway by the Fort de la Roche Chavaignac, a modern fort of great strength; and on the extreme west by the Fort de Quaqueville, (A. D. 1784,) a really tremendous mass of masonried batteries. The Fort Imperial is flanked by the Fort des Flamands, of 70 guns (I give these numbers on hearsay, remember, and they are as likely to fall short of as to exceed the reality) on the mainland, and the three forts of the Arsenal, already described. The western outlying forts are supported by Fort St. Anne, (80 guns;) and then behind the town, facing landwards to the south, but also overruling the whole harbor, rises a circle of immense works, carrying on fast to their completion by the "Emperor of Peace." These now number six great forts, with seven redoubts, of which the most formidable are believed to be the Fort de Grismeuil on the west, and the Fort du Roule on the east. The latter domineers over Cherbourg as the Castle does over Edinburg or as Fort Putnam does over West Point; and it is quite clear that if a foreign fleet should silence the breakwater and seaward forts, and, capturing the "wooden walls" in the harbor, come up to the Arsenal, the Fort du Roule, with its western supports, might, in half an hour's time, send every keel to the bottom. To compare this place with Portsmouth is perfectly idle. There is not in the west of Europe a place so frowningly, so plainly meant for war; and in summoning all Europe to his *fête*, the French Emperor has deliberately flung down the glove to his "ally" on the question of supremacy in the Channel seas. Every prince who comes here will go away shaken on the point of British dominion by sea; and VICTORIA herself will go home with a warmer interest than ever, I fancy, in her dockyards and her "Royal Alberts." The place has odd and mingled memories for British sovereign. Fort St. Anne recalls the flight of a British Queen, the Empress MATILDA, from her native realm, and her preservation in tempest and night, "by the mercy of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin"—while on this 4th of August, just one hundred years ago, an English General, BLIGH, landed his army here in the face of a larger French force, burnt the docks and ships, levied a tax on the town, blew up the magazines, carried off the cannon, and left only the church-bells, which will this very evening ring out joint welcome to a British sovereign and a French, amid the roar of hundreds of cannon which "profess" only profoundest peace. We ourselves have a queer historical connexion with Cherbourg too. That fort de Querque villa yonder, about the year 1809, sent a shot slap into the waist of the good ship *Constitution*, and killed then and there a young Yankee midshipman. American frigates then were strange birds in these latitudes, and the "striped bunting" was regarded as a mere British dodge by which no French gunner could be taken in. And where, by the way, is that "American corvette" of which we have heard, with all the "naval boys" on board, who are to study evolutions under the eye of the nautical BONAPARTE? Has she been sent? Is she coaling at the Azores? Is she repairing at Cork? Time is up—and the boat going off—so you must wait for your Emperor and your Queen.

H.

THE VERY LATEST.

Speeches of the Emperor Napoleon and Prince Albert at Cherbourg.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

The Queen and Prince Consort were entertained at dinner by the Emperor of the French, on board the line-of-battle ship *Le Bretagne*.

The Emperor, in proposing the health of Her Majesty and the Royal Family of England, made a speech, in which he said: "I am happy to be enabled to express the sentiments by which I am actuated upon this occasion of the Queen's visit to Cherbourg. The facts do indeed speak for themselves, and prove that the hostile passions, which were excited by some unfortunate incidents, have never been able to alter the friendship which exists between the two countries of the desire of the people to remain at peace. I have, therefore, the fond hope that if any attempt were made to revive again the rancors of a former period, such attempt would be foiled with the good sense of the public as the waves are baffled by yonder breakwater which at this moment serves to protect the squadrons of both Empires against the violence of the sea.

The Prince Consort, on behalf of Her Majesty, responded to the toast, in doing which he said:

"The Queen is most sensible of the words we have just heard, which will forever be dear to her. The Queen is doubly happy in having an opportunity by her presence here to join the Emperor in endeavoring to draw together as closely as possible the ties of friendship which exist between the two nations. That friendship has their mutual prosperity for its basis, and the blessings of Heaven will not be wanting to confirm it."

The Queen arrived at Osborne from Cherbourg about 5 yesterday afternoon.

The *Standard* opposes the claims of Galway for a grant of public money.

The *Times* of to-day urges the speedy submersion of a second Atlantic Cable.

A dividend has been declared on York and North Midland Stock at 3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, against 4 ℔ cent. last year; and on Leeds Northern at 1⅝ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, against 2 ℔ cent. last year.

London Money Market.

The *Times* City Article, of last evening, says:

"Although the speculative advance with which the Funds opened this morning was not maintained, the market has not in any degree lost its firmness of tone. No Bullion operations.

The £85,137 by the *Avon*, and £124,135 Australian Gold by the *Parana*, have been taken for the Continent.

Foreign Exchanges about the same. No recorded transactions in Atlantic shares, holders apparently being unwilling to effect realizations much below par. Closing quotations were £900@£950, being a further improvement."

The *Daily News* City Article says: "The funds opened this morning with increased buoyancy, and at one period a fresh rise of ¼ to ⅜ was obtained. In the afternoon a reaction took place, assisted by some speculative sales, and the closing quotations were the same as yesterday."

India and China—The Calcutta Mail

CORFU, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

The following dispatch has just been received here from Alexandria:

"ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Aug. 3.

The India and China mails have arrived. The dates are Calcutta, June 5; Madras 10th, and Hong Kong, June 22.

The Gwalior fugitives were reported to be 50 miles from Jeypore, and General ROBERD was only 34 miles from Jeypore on the same day. There was a report of Jyrowan in Banda being captured, as also the rebel leaders CONGINDA, MOOBAREDDY, of Caratoge, CORLA, SIGNAREDDY, Rajah REDDY.

In China, the Ambassadors are prepared to declare an extension of our operations.

At Calcutta the alarm continued, and several Europeans and Sepoys had been massacred.

THE COLLISION OFF CAPE RACE.

The Arabia and Europa Accident and its Incidents—Panic of Passengers—Official Sarliness—Pertinent Reflections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP ARABIA, OFF FIRE ISLAND, Thursday, Aug. 19, 1858.

It has generally been my luck to be on hand when things don't go right, and if there's any bad luck, any "accident by flood or field," you may expect to hear of my being there. "'Twas ever thus in childhood's hour." I am a sure card for a blow-up; to be relied on for plumping on a sunken rock, and am beginning to deserve confidence for a collision. I was more in that way formerly than of late years, not having sunk a steamer for quite a long time, and was getting rather out of practice, but I am beginning to get my hand in again.

Presuming that you have learned by telegraph of the arrival of the *Europa* at St. Johns, and of the collision between her and the *Arabia*, I will merely indorse the intelligence by saying that such a collision *did* occur, and that by mere accident, or the decrees of fate that some of us were not born to be drowned, we were struck in the hardest part of our ship instead of a soft one—in other words, the only place we could have received such a blow and not have been sunk immediately. The circumstances of the matter are these: We were off Cape Race Saturday night last, at 11 o'clock, running at a speed of twelve and a half knots the hour in a dense fog, when the subscriber was awakened to a consciousness that something "was going on," by a concussion, accompanied by a crash that pitched him off the settee on which he was lying head foremost, into the narrowest corner of a not over spacious stateroom, doing considerable damage to his nasal organ, and, in his flight, putting the Royal Mail Steamship Company to great expense for the usual crockery of a stateroom, which was tetotally ruined—smashed. The first impression of all on board was, that the ship had struck an iceberg, as we were known to be in the vicinity of two, off Cape Race. Instantly the piercing screams of the women appalled the stoutest heart. From every stateroom rushed the terrified, undressed and half-dressed inmates. Being fortunately dressed, I lost no time in finding my way out, but my progress was arrested on the stairs by the fainting forms of two or three ladies, whose strength failed them, and they had sank down in despair. I succeeded at last in gaining the deck, where those who were before me were rushing to and fro; some in quest of "life-preservers," others seeking for hatchets and planks. All was noise and confusion for a moment, but as soon as it was known it was a ship and not an iceberg we had struck, the confusion subsided. The first intimation I had of the nature of the accident, was when I saw a steamer on our starboard bow, or rather broad-side to us, dropping astern, and blowing off steam. In the fog she looked very large, and the painted ports conveyed the idea that she was a man-of-war steamer. I noticed that she had no bowsprit and a straight bow, which was explained by the loss of her bowsprit and cutwater. It was soon known that our damage was not serious, or, at least, that we were not in any immediate danger, and that it was the *Europa* that had struck us, she having got the worst of it, her plank-ends being started, as we afterwards learned, and that blankets, mattrasses and pillows were forced in the apertures to keep the water out. On investigation, we were found to have received a crushing blow on the bow, just forward of the knight-heads, carrying away the head, crushing in the forecastle, tearing up the deck, splintering and tearing the heavy timbers to pieces, and a second blow on the wheel-house, which did not appear serious. A boat was lowered, and the first officer boarded the *Europa* and found her too badly damaged to continue her voyage. Requesting us to keep with them, they steered for St. Johns, but when attempting to follow, we found the machinery did not work well, and the engine stopped. Investigation proved that our starboard plummer-block had been split, and that the damage rendered the wheel useless. Consequently we could not follow the *Europa*, and have not seen her since. It required some twelve hours of hard labor on the part of the engineer department to disconnect the wheel, when we resumed our course, and have since been favored with smooth water, although enveloped in a dense fog until 8 o'clock this morning, when it cleared off, and at 11 took a pilot.

A great deal of discussion has resulted from the collision as to the correctness of the order to "starboard," instead of "port the helm," when the *Europa* came in sight—the rule of the sea being for vessels, when meeting, to port the helm as on land to turn to the right, when teams meet on the highway. The first officer had made himself exceedingly unpopular with the American portion of the passengers, by his supercilious manner toward them, and losing no opportunity of traducing everything American, sneering at the country, its ships, its people and institutions—in short affecting the most profound contempt for the d—d Yankees, which, to say the least, was very bad taste for an officer of an English ship dependent quite as much on American support as that of their own country, and I doubt much whether such a course would meet the approbation of the agents at either end of the route.

No opportunity has been lost by the officers of these steamers to traduce and sneer at the Collins Line, its ships and officers, whom they term "no seamen," and impute the unfortunate accidents to that line to their want of skill and seamanship. Prominent among those expressing such sentiments, Mr. ANDERSON, the first officer of the ship, has figured. A call having been made upon the passengers to sign a laudatory paper, proving the first officer a pattern of skill and wonderful judgment, many refused to sign it—firstly on the ground that it was not their province to judge of the skill exercised, and that landsmen, ignorant of the laws of the sea and seamanship, were *not capable* of judging so grave a question, and for us to sit in judgment on an act where so many lives were at stake, was an assumption of judgment that we did not possess.

Mr. ANDERSON *says that* had he not given the order to starboard, instead of port, we should have sunk the *Europa*. On the mere word of one man have those who signed the card pinned their faith; many of them foreigners, hardly knowing the nature of the paper. It is true, one or two passengers, on deck at the time, say that such is their opinion. The question arises, were *they* capable of judging It is likely that the officers of the *Europa* will not indorse Mr. ANDERSON'S assertion The Captain of the *Europa's* first word after hailing us was "Why did you not put your helm to port?" which proves that he, at least, considered that an error had been committed. To sum it all up, it is most satisfactorily proved that the *Europa* saw us first, and took the usual precaution, putting her wheel to port; and if ours had been also put to the same way, at the same time, the vessels would have gone clear, for the *Europa* had swung off five points before we struck. The next question is, is it not giving Mr. ANDERSON credit for most remarkable foresight and sagacity to be able to know exactly where the *Europa* would strike us, for the fact *cannot be gainsayed* that had she struck us ten or fifteen feet further aft, she would have stove in our side and doubtless sunk us. As it was, *by mere good luck*, she struck just where the bow is strongest, and where the flare of the ship received the blow and shielded the water-line. On the spur of the moment, and in the excitement of escape from great peril, the paper alluded to received the signatures of nearly all the English and foreign passengers, and some few of the Americans, who, feeling grateful for their escape, would have signed anything on the principle of speaking well of the bridge that takes them safely over,—but the paper alluded to *does not* express the convictions of *all*. There are many who have declined to sign it, and among the number several Englishmen. Admitting that the officers of this line are experienced and skillful men, *which no one doubts*, it merely shows the *greatest* skill cannot prevent accidents of this nature—that *all are alike liable*. In the present case it was our good fortune to escape, but had the *Europa* struck us a few feet further aft, or had the *Europa* been an iceberg, which we certainly were liable to run into, for we could not have seen one until upon it—we would have met the fate of the *Atlantic* or *Pacific*. It is a well-known fact that the English passengers have discussed the accidents and affairs of the Collins Line to great length. Why, therefore, should we not have the same privilege. This is the second accident to this Line within 60 days, and it's no more than fair play that the facts should be *fairly* laid before the public and *fairly* discussed, and while no disparagement is intended to the Cunard Line, it is but *justice to all* that the world at large should see that accidents on this route are not confined strictly to the American steamers.

In regard to Captain STONE, of whom I have not heretofore spoken, I would state that at the moment of the accident, he was standing aft near the wheel, on the quarter-deck, but could not, of course, from that remote point see the *Europa* in time to give an order. The first officer being forward, necessarily saw her first. I would state that in my remarks about the superciliousness of the officers of the *Arabia*, I do not refer in any way to Captain STONE, who, although accused of neglect of the little civilities of life, commands the respect and esteem of his passengers, and even if an unsociable man and wanting in little attentions to his passengers, he is most remarkably attentive to his duties, and in bad weather may be found at all hours at his post on deck. He has the good sense, no matter what his opinions are, to keep them to himself, and not parade his conceits on the quarter-deck—an example some of his officers could follow to their great advantage and improvement.

Since writing the above the enthusiastic admirers of Mr. ANDERSON have subscribed £60 with which to purchase a suitable "testimonial."

PODGERS.

P. S.—8 P. M.—We spoke a pilot, or rather he spoke us about noon, and then he clambered aboard; of course, he was immediately surrounded with the anxious crowd, desirous of learning the fate of the *Europa*, but as usual with those gentlemen, he knew little or nothing about that matter or anything else. He believed the cable had been laid, but was not certain; thought that there had been some disturbance down Cuba wards about boarding vessels; believed Mr. BUCHANAN was President yet; in short, he turned out the most perfect specimen of a Know-Nothing I ever met, and we are still in the dark.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug 20, 1858.

MEATS.

No important changes have occurred in this line since last Friday. The supplies of fresh Beef have been somewhat lighter; the demand, however, has been limited and prices have not improved. In other kinds of meat, with ample stocks, a moderate business can be reported.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Beef, corned ℔ lb	4	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	8	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Lambs, quarter	75	@	1 50
Lamb, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Veal, cutlets, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	9½	@	11
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	8½	@	10
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	11½	@	12½
Hams, ℔ lb	11½	@	13
Shoulders, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ℔ lb	12½	@	—
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11½	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Business exhibits symptoms of increasing activity. Quotations remain about the same.

Fowls, ℔ pair	75	@	1 50
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Chickens, roasting, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Chickens, Spring, ℔ pair	50	@	1 25
Spring Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Spring Geese, each	1 25	@	1 75
Turkeys, ℔ lb	16	@	20
Western Poultry, ℔ lb	11	@	15
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 25
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25	@	3 00
Woodcock, ℔ doz	4 50	@	5 00
Woodcock, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Snipe, Curlew and Merlin, ℔ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Snipe, Dowicher, ℔ doz	1 25	@	1 75
Snipe, Ox-eyes, ℔ doz	37	@	50
Plover, ℔ doz	3 50	@	4 00

FISH.

The demand is fair, and prices are steady for the leading kinds.

Salmon, ℔ lb	44	@	56
Codfish, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Mackerel, each	12½	@	—
Spanish Mackerel, ℔ lb	25	@	31
Halibut, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Eels, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Porgies, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	8
King-fish, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Sheepshead, ℔ lb	18	@	25
Blue-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Black-fish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Sturgeon, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Gr'n Turtle, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Herring, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Mussels, ℔ ½ pk	12	@	—
Frogs, ℔ doz	12½	@	62½
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 00
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams—℔ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters—℔ lb	6	@	—
Crabs—℔ doz	25	@	—
Crabs—Soft Shell, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Salmon, Nova Scotia, Smoked, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Sturgeon, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Mackerel, pickled, each	6	@	12
Alewives, ℔ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes continue plenty at very low prices; the inquiry for them is not brisk. Turnips, Carrots and Cabbages have declined. Tomatoes are unusually abundant and prices have fallen materially. The changes in most other kinds of vegetables have been also favorable to buyers. Business is not active at present.

Potatoes, New ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 75
Potatoes, New ℔ bushel	62½	@	1 00
Potatoes, New, half peck	12	@	18
Green Corn, ℔ 100 ears	50	@	62½
Green Corn, ℔ dozen	7	@	10
Turnips, New, Russian, ℔ bushel	75	@	—
Turnips, New, ℔ doz. bunches	50	@	62½
Turnips, New, ℔ bunch	4	@	6
Carrots, New, ℔ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Carrots, New, ℔ bunch	3	@	5
Beets, New, ℔ doz. bunches	37	@	50
Beets, New, ℔ bunch	3	@	5
Onions, ℔ doz. strings	75	@	—
Onions ℔ string	7	@	8
Onions, new, ℔ half peck	18	@	25
Onions, new, ℔ bunch	4	@	5
Green Peppers, ℔ doz	18	@	—
Okra, ℔ 100	37½	@	50
Okra, ℔ doz	4	@	5
Cabbage, new, ℔ dozen	25	@	75
Cabbage, new, ℔ head	2	@	7
Tomatoes, ℔ bushel basket	25	@	50
Tomatoes, ℔ quart	2	@	4
Green Peas, ℔ half peck	—	@	25
Beans, ℔ peck	18	@	—
Lima Beans, ℔ bushel	75	@	—
Lima Beans, ℔ half peck	15	@	18
Cucumbers, ℔ dozen	4	@	6
Parsley, ℔ bunch	—	@	3
Mint, ℔ bunch	1	@	—
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	6	@	10
Garlic, ℔ doz	50	@	1 00
Egg Plants, each	6	@	—
Salad, ℔ doz. heads	10	@	18
Salad, ℔ head	1	@	2
Squashes, ℔ bushel	50	@	—
Squashes, each	4	@	5
Watermelons, each	12	@	62½
Muskmelons, each	4	@	15

FRUIT.

The supplies of Domestic Fruit are good. The demand is moderate. Hot-house Grapes have appeared. Of Foreign Fruit, the available stocks are diminishing. Oranges are scarce and much dearer. Cocoanuts are advancing. The pine-apples in market are generally poor. Trade is dull.

Peaches, ℔ basket	1 25	@	4 00
Peaches, ℔ quart	10	@	25
Plums, ℔ quart	15	@	25
Grapes, hot-house, ℔ lb	62½	@	—
Blackberries, Lawton, box	—	@	30
Blackberries, New-Rochelle ℔ basket	15	@	—
Blackberries, common, ℔ quart	12	@	18
Whortleberries, ℔ quart	9	@	12
Apples, new, ℔ half-peck	25	@	50
Pears, new, ℔ basket	1 00	@	6 00
Pears, new, ℔ half peck	15	@	1 00
Oranges, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 00
Lemons, ℔ box	3 00	@	5 00
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12½	@	25
Pine Apples, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 25
Pine Apples, each	5	@	12
Cocoanuts, ℔ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Cocoanuts, ℔ doz	37	@	50
Figs, ℔ box	40	@	60
Figs, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Raisins, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Raisins, Bunch, ℔ box	2 50	@	—
Currants, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Preserved Ginger, ℔ jar, about 6 lbs	1 00	@	—
Green Ginger, ℔ lb	25	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The changes in this line have been very trifling. The general demand is moderate.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ lb	17	@	22
Butter, State, ℔ lb	18	@	23
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	24	@	25
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℔ lb	22	@	24
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	15	@	21
Cheese, new, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Cheese, old, imitation English, ℔ lb	—	@	18
Eggs, eight for	12	@	—
Eggs, seventeen for	25	@	—
Eggs, seventy-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, Cuba, ℔ can	50	@	—
Honey, Cuba, ℔ bottle	25	@	—
Honey, pure Northern, ℔ bottle	31	@	75
Honey, new comb, ℔ lb	25	@	28

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz	25	@	35
Mangoes, each	3	@	6
New-York Peppers, ℔ 100	37	@	50
Gherkins, ℔ 100	25	@	75
Pickled Onions, ℔ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ℔ bottle	8	@	1 00
Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ℔ box	25	@	50
Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle	25	@	—
Catsup, ℔ bottle	6	@	25
Catsup, ℔ gallon	37	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSTER, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press.

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAG.

The Restorative is put up in bott'es of three sizes, viz., large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors,

No 312 Broadway, New York,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—UNCLE FOGGLE—COLUMBUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TEMPTATION—ROBBERS OF THE BLACK-OX.

FORDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME—TOM AND JERRY—BETSEY BAKER.

BOWERY THEATRE—PIZARRO—JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN—FOUR LOVERS—NO!

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arago* leaves New-York for Southampton.....Aug. 21
The *Prince Albert* leaves New-York for Galway...Aug. 21
The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Aug. 25

Mails Close at Post-Office.

For St.—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Rail ed Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
Rail and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

☞ The Mails for Great Britain and the European Continent, by the *Arago*, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 10½ A.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Arabia*, of the Cunard line, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Owing to the collision with the *Europa*, she was obliged to use but one engine from Cape Race, a fact accounting for her unusual detention. Our advices from Liverpool are to the 7th inst. The *fêtes* at Cherbourg which were happily progressing had been so far eminently successful. The Queen, with Prince ALBERT, had been received with entire cordiality, magnificently entertained, and had returned to Osborne, highly gratified. From Turkey, we learn that the symptoms of an universal rising of Islam against the Christians were daily becoming more serious; and that at the very moment commissioners are on their way to punish the insurgents at Djidda, a terrible massacre has occurred at Gaza, and another is threatened at Alexandria. The policy to be pursued towards Turkey occupies the attention of the great Powers. The intelligence from China and India is interesting. Notwithstanding the momentary triumphs of the British Army in the Peninsula, the restoration of confidence is very far from complete, and a number of Sepoys had fallen victims to popular apprehension in Bengal. The belligerents in China were concentrating their resources for the advance up the Pei-ho.

Among the *Arabia's* news we give particulars of the arrival of the *Agamemnon* at Valentia, and of the manner in which the success of the Ocean Telegraph was received throughout Great Britain. The English people, as a rule, are less demonstrative than we are, and did not give themselves up to such a general jubilee. We may, perhaps, be pardoned for our exultation, in the remembrance that American genius contributed more than its share to the success of this enterprise. As soon as it was announced in London that the cable was laid, the Atlantic Telegraph shares of £1,000 each, which had been offered the day previous at £340, advanced as high as £920.

By the way of England, we have advices from the La Plata to the 28th of June, and from Rio to the 10th ultimo. The British agent at Montevideo, it was rumored, had withdrawn in consequence of difficulties with the Government. At Buenos Ayres, the budget for the coming year was under discussion. Hostilities with the Argentine States had not yet broken out.

From Curacoa we have dates to the 4th inst. We thus indirectly learn of impending troubles in the Dominican Republic, owing to the dissatisfaction of Gen. SANTANA with the administration of President VALVERDE; and from Venezuela we have intelligence of the death of Don GREGORIO MONAGAS.

The Atlantic Telegraph was yesterday in good working order. Mr. FIELD received two dispatches—one from A. MACKAY, Esq., Superintendent at Trinity Bay, and the other from Mr. DE SANTY, Chief Electrician—announcing this gratifying fact. Mr. DE SANTY says that a very explicit message was sent yesterday morning to Mr. MCIVEN, agent of the Cunard steamship's line in Liverpool, relative to the damage sustained by the steamship *Europa* in her collision with the *Arabia*. Mr. FIELD also received from Valentia a dispatch from G. SEWARD, Esq., in behalf of the Directors on the other side, congratulating him on the successful issue of the enterprise. This last dispatch was in answer to one transmitted by Mr. FIELD on Wednesday.

A riot occurred recently at Davenport, Iowa, in consequence of the refusal of bankers there to redeem the notes of the Florence Bank of Nebraska, which they have put in circulation. An attack was made on the Bank of COOK & SARGENT, and the residence of Mr. COOK with brickbats and stones. The outbreak was suppressed temporarily by calling out the military, but broke out again, and the bankers were compelled to commence the redemption of the currency. The difficulty was not entirely settled at last accounts.

Nine million six hundred and fourteen thousand dollars were received into the United States Treasury last week. The total amount now on deposit is $14,500,000, of which the greater portion is in this City. The receipts from Customs were over a million—an increase of about $300,000 over the previous week.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen and of the Board of Councilmen, in relation to repairing the City Hall, met yesterday, and decided to report in favor of increasing the height of the building one-half story, making it three stories high. They also decided to erect an iron cupola, and to remove the bell-tower from the City Hall, and construct one of iron, in the Park, on the line between the Hall of Records and the Superior Court building.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at noon. They transacted an average amount of business—little of public interest—and adjourned.

The Joint-Committee on Celebration did not meet yesterday, on account of the funeral of Councilman GILMARTIN.

The funeral of Councilman GILMARTIN, the representative of the Fourth District in the Board of Councilmen, was attended yesterday by a numerous assemblage at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Mr. CURRAN officiated, and twelve friends of the deceased acted as pall-bearers.

The Mayor's squad arrested thirty women in the Park on Thursday night. They were locked up. In the morning, Justice WELSH committed eight of them as prostitutes, and, for want of evidence, discharged the rest.

The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors for Brooklyn, assembled last evening, and fixed the amount of tax for the various purposes required by charter, the whole amounting to $610,815 90.

The general markets, yesterday, were moderately active for Cotton, Flour and Wheat. Prices strongly favored sellers, especially for Flour and Wheat. Corn was unsettled. Distilling lots having been most inquired for, were firmer. Provisions, Groceries, Naval Stores, and Oils, exhibited no very remarkable changes. Freights continued depressed.

CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENTS.—A Select Committee of the British House of Commons was appointed during the recent session "to obtain the best information upon the present condition of the Consular service of Great Britain, to investigate any grievances or deficiencies which the system might seem to create or to foster, and to consider any remedies or improvements which competent persons might suggest." The Committee reported just before the prorogation. They are opposed to the employment of any but British subjects as consuls, vice-consuls, or interpreters in Northern Africa, Eastern Europe, and the Levant. They do not think it advisable to prohibit consuls from engaging in trade, and they advocate (1) a diminution of the present number of vice-consuls in Europe; (2) the division of the Consular service into separate classes, receiving fixed salaries, according to their position; and (3) the appropriation of all fees to the discharge of the expenditure of the office of each consul. Such are substantially the recommendations of the British Committee in this important branch of the public service. A similar movement in this country would not be out of place. The basis of our Consular establishment may be a very sound one in theory, but we desire to know something of the practical working of the service. We trust that the matter will form the subject of Congressional inquiry during the coming Winter.

The News of the Telegraphic Success in England.

There could not be a more striking illustration of the difference between the two countries, than is afforded in the manner in which the news of the success of the Atlantic Telegraph was received in the United States and in England. Here the whole population from one end of the country to the other, from the great lakes to the Atlantic coast, burst forth in one loud jubilant hurrah! There was a simultaneous ringing of bells, bonfires, and processions in every town, village and city in the Union. All classes were alike moved by the news of the mighty achievement. But John Bull received the intelligence without an emotion, and kept himself as cool as a cucumber. There was no splurge in the papers, no *laus Deo*, nor the least intimation of any excitement anywhere, except on 'Change, where speculators had a lively talk in relation to the effect of the telegraph on business. The price of the stock ran up two or three hundred per cent., but the idea of getting excited over the event does not seem to have occurred to anybody as at all proper to the occasion. There were none of those marks of popular enthusiasm with which the birth of a new member of the Royal Family is always hailed by H. B. M.'s loyal subjects. Even in Liverpool, which is so closely connected with this country by constant commercial intercourse, and whose merchants will be so directly influenced by the Telegraph, there was no popular feeling exhibited. The Lord Mayor of London, we imagine, will be considerably startled when he receives, or rather was startled on the receipt of Mayor TIEMANN'S congratulatory message. The London *Times* devotes a leader to the subject, in which a very proper appreciation of the importance of the event is exhibited, but the other papers appear to regard the news as an ordinary announcement. Yet this great event is of much more importance to England than it is to this country, as the *Times* well remarks:

"We see, with not unnatural satisfaction, that the advantage of the discovery will be the greatest to those countries the possessions of which are the most remote, and, therefore, that England has more to gain than any of her rivals. More was done yesterday for the consolidation of our Empire than the wisdom of our statesmen, the liberality of our Legislature, or the loyalty of our colonists could ever have effected."

The Ulster County Movement.

We gave, in our impression of yesterday, a report of the Kingston meeting, held on Thursday. The speakers were Mr. HORACE GREELEY, Republican; Mr. J. T. HEADLEY, American, and Mr. THOMAS R. WESTBROOK. Mr. GREELEY, it is needless to say, is the Editor of the New-York *Tribune*. Mr. HEADLEY, late Secretary of State, is a man of no secondary influence among the Americans. Mr. WESTBROOK represented the eleventh district (Ulster and Greene) in the Twenty-third Congress. He was elected as a Democrat, and voted for the Nebraska bill on the ground, as he explains, of popular sovereignty, not dreaming that it could ever be interpreted into forcing a Constitution upon a reluctant people. These gentlemen, representing as many distinct political elements, appear to have concurred entirely in their views of present action. They agree that the opposition to the Democratic party in this State are bound, by considerations of duty and policy, to vote for a common ticket at the approaching election.

One of the best results of bringing men of different parties together—we mean the exclusion of extreme views—was exemplified at the Kingston meeting. The speeches were sensible, practical and moderate. Altogether the oratory had the character of a business conference, rather than that of ordinary political speech-making. For example, we find Mr. GREELEY admitting, with marked candor and good sense, that no effective opposition can be made to the admission of Slave States, as such, though this position is opposed to the extreme views of his party. And the ground taken by Mr. HEADLEY, in favor of measures to secure the ballot-box from desecration, is not a little short of the mark set by the ultraists among his political associates. The truth is that these theories, hatched in heated committee rooms, are seldom capable of being realized to their full extent. The real business of political men is to effect what is practicable, and one of the first steps toward this result must ever be to drop what is purely visionary.

The Ulster meeting will doubtless attract considerable attention. If it is in fact, as is claimed, an exponent of the sympathies of Americans and Republicans throughout the State, it will be followed up by similar convocations in other places. It is alleged, and perhaps not without truth, that political leaders are working to prevent the proposed union. Yet if the desire to unite is strong and general, it will be very difficult to check its operation.

WHAT IT IS TO RUN FOR GOVERNOR.—Mr. GERRIT SMITH finds his candidacy a troublesome business. He has already had occasion to issue a pronunciamento rebuking the Abolitionists and Prohibitionists of his own county for their lack of zeal in his support, and this in the face of the fact that he was first proposed for nomination by these very men. Mr. SMITH finds occasion to accuse his own friends of the same vices he charges upon the Republicans, Democrats and Americans. They are watching events, and waiting the action of Conventions. If the spirit of time-serving expediency has really got possession of these pure people, it is time for Mr. SMITH to be discouraged. But perhaps his exhortations will arouse them to a sense of their duty. He tells them that, at all events, he shall perform his. That no one can doubt; but the misfortune of the case is that it takes a great many votes to elect a Governor, and no honest man can cast more than one. We fear that Mr. SMITH'S confidence in his Madison County brethren has been misplaced.

On Tuesday last Mr. S. spoke at Oswego, and, as he had invited the putting of questions to him, he was indulged by his auditory with a liberal catechism. In reply to inquiries, he suffered himself to be drawn out on several interesting topics. As an original question, he professed himself opposed to the construction of the Canals; but he advocated their enlargement, and their sale to individuals, in order that the State might get rid of them just as quickly as possible. He expressed himself in favor of a division of the School moneys, so that the Catholics should have their proportion for the maintenance of their own separate schools. In respect to the Tariff question he declared himself in favor of unrestricted Free-trade. All foreigners, in his opinion, should have a right to vote as soon as they had a home in this country, and he would abolish all the legal guards already placed around the ballot-box instead of adding new ones. In respect to constitutions and laws, he held all to be void which were in conflict with the law of God, and that every individual is his own judge as to their validity, with the right to disobey them according to the decision of his private judgment.

It may be doubted whether Mr. SMITH will continue the campaign. Disappointment has encountered him at its opening, and in volunteering to answer questions he has taken a bull by the horns which candidates find it prudent to shun.

Telegraphic Discovery—The Fate of Inventors.

Who invented the electro-magnetic telegraph? Who proposed the submerged wire? Who suggested gutta percha as an insulator? Who projected the Transatlantic Cable? Who contrived the machinery that happily laid the line to rest on its submarine couch? While there is no question as to the individual who prosecuted the enterprise to a practical result, there is no end to the controversy in regard to the queries we have recited, and in all probability posterity will labor under doubts still more perplexing in regard to the entire subject.

Nor is the instance singular. It has been the fate of nearly every great discovery in science to have several claimants for its honors. Was BACON the author of the inductive philosophy? Was COPERNICUS the destroyer of the Ptolemaic system? Did HARVEY discover the circulation of the blood? Was the invention of WATT anticipated by the Marquis of WORCESTER? Was the theory of Calculus due to the ingenuity of LEIBNITZ, or of NEWTON? Was the identity of lightning and electricity demonstrated first by DALIBARD, by COIFFIER, or by FRANKLIN? Was the invention of steam navigation the result of American genius? If so, do its honors belong to FITCH, or to FULTON? Is EVANS to be credited with a share of the merit of introducing railways, and locomotive power, usually ascribed to the elder STEPHENSON? Did ADAMS or LEVERRIER first find Neptune? Is photography the product of NIEPCE, or of DAGUERRE? Did AMPERE, HENRY, STEINHEIL, WEBER, WHEATSTONE, or MORSE, invent the electro-magnetic telegraph? History bristles with such unanswered questions, the solution of which Time renders more difficult, and must at last convert into an impossibility. Fortunately, they are of the least conceivable consequence. Of a great invention or discovery the fame is always grand enough to justify a liberal dividend to all claimants. The steam-engine in its prodigious capacities and utilities authorizes a prodigality of honor as well to POWLETT, to SAVARY, and NEWCOMMEN, as to WATT. We may with perfect equity assign some of FULTON'S credit for applying steam to propulsion to JOHN FITCH. FRANKLIN, who, according to the glowing line of TURGOT,

Eripuit fulmen cœlo, sceptrumque tyrannis,

has glory enough and to spare, after NOLLET and DALIBARD have been endowed liberally. And so in this distribution of the credit of the submarine telegraph. After the largest claims of MORSE, and WHEATSTONE, and WHITEHOUSE, have been satisfied—at least, so far as their claims do not involve a monopoly of honor—there is an abundant residuum of credit for the host of minor names which contest the popular award. It is by successive steps, in nearly all instances, that great truths are gained. The advance is made one after another, like the rising tide, until but a ripple is wanted to complete the flood; until but an impalpable cloud intervenes between mind and phenomenon; until the conclusion from the acquired facts is within a hair's-breadth of being inevitable; and then what wonder if a score of inquirers reach the goal almost simultaneously? Could it be otherwise? And with what propriety can the fortunate employer of others' researches, and ingenious approximations to the truth, claim sole property in their final demonstration and triumph. Evidently, if there be any differences in the apportionment of honor, the balance should weigh in favor of the man who pointed the way to an important discovery and assured its practicability, than to the successor, who traveled the path, and attained the result so indicated.

The common sense of the world seems, however, to have settled the rule differently. The architect of a discovery is not he who planted the corner-stone, nor those who reared walls, columns and arches to the ceiling, but he whose happy fortune it is to place the cope, and announce himself the finisher of the task. It is the man who, out of a throng of hastening competitors, proceeds first from hypothesis to practice; first renders useful to mankind what had before been but a curious, and, perhaps, a hopeful speculation. It is on this ground that certain names are preëminently associated with certain splendid scientific achievements. Thus FRANKLIN is honored, in connection with electrical discovery, less for the bare result than for the evolution of a new assurance to the safety of human life. Thus MORSE, who first placed the energies of electro-magnetism at the service of commerce and society, is named with higher credit than his predecessors in invention, who paused at the threshhold of practical utility. The rule, though a harsh, is, perhaps, a fair one. We might continue with the chronic hesitancy of an Eldon to doubt among the conflicting claims of successive contributors to the development of truth had we no such arbitrary criterion. The end must crown the worker as well as the work. The scholar in his closet may, at his leisure, apportion the merit of invention among the contestants; the world, in its haste, will select the foremost, who is always the latest, and pass on to other things. So let it be.

AMERICAN PARTY MOVEMENTS.—The American General Committee of Albany have put forth a manifesto of their intentions and views. In the first place they record a tribute to the memory of two leaders of their party recently deceased, Mr. S. S. WHALLON and Mr. JOHN N. WILDER. They next proclaim their adherence to what is styled the Binghamton Platform, and to the principles of the American Party generally. Coming down to practical matters, they then say they are ready for a cordial coöperation with any men or parties in maintaining the purity of the ballot-box and securing the speedy admission of Kansas under a Free Constitution. They accept the offer of union made by the Republican Party of the Albany Congressional District, with the view to elect an Anti-Lecompton successor to the Hon. ERASTUS CORNING.

On Tuesday next, the 24th inst., the American State Council is called to meet in Albany. This is a political body peculiar to that party. It makes no nominations, but settles the programme of the campaign and issues the call for a nominating Convention. Doubtless the Council will give the subject of a union ticket its earnest attention. We see no indication on the part of the Americans of a design to disband their organization, though it is probable they would make easy terms for the support of a common Anti-Administration ticket. They claim, extravagantly no doubt, to be able to poll a hundred thousand votes for nominations of their own, if driven to make such; and will probably keep their party machinery in preparation for a contingency of that sort. It is likely that the State Council will call the American State Convention for a day not long after the meeting of the Republican Convention, (Sept. 8,) when it will be determined whether the Republican nominations shall be accepted, or a distinct American ticket put in the field.

MR. FIELD'S RESIGNATION.—We understand that since Mr. FIELD has sent in his resignation as active Manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, a feeling of strong regret has been very generally expressed among the stockholders in this country, and many letters have been addressed to him, begging of him to withdraw his letter. But, owing partly to his impaired health, and partly to the pressure of his private business affairs, Mr. F. has, we understand, felt himself compelled to persist in his course.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. MARETZEK'S season at the Academy of Music commences on Monday week, the 30th instant. All the artists, with the exception of Signor GASSIER, are new. The prima donna is the lady of this popular favorite. For the past three years Mme. GASSIER has led the British public captive. She is beautiful, cultivated and gifted. Mr. and Mrs. GASSIER arrived in the *Arabia* yesterday; all the artists are now here.

MAMMOTH FESTIVAL SACRED CONCERTS.—The Sacred Concerts at Jones' Wood, postponed from last Sunday, will take place positively to-morrow, and without any contingent postponement on account of the weather. There will be three separate programmes, at 2½, 4½, and 6½ o'clock. The singing societies, the mammoth orchestra, and several soloists will assist. Conductors, Mr. MARETZEK, Mr. ARCHUTZ, Mr. THOMAS, &c., &c.

Sea and Ship News.

THE COLLISION OF THE ARABIA AND EUROPA.

A passenger on board the *Arabia* on her late passage from Liverpool, has furnished us with the particulars of the fearful collision which occurred between the steamer and the *Europa*.

The accident occurred a little past 11 o'clock P. M., at which time the officer of the deck on the *Arabia* discovered a light off the starboard bow. The helm was changed quickly to starboard, and the ship's head swung off, when before it was possible to discover the object approaching, and in less than two minutes from the time the order was given to starboard the helm, the *Arabia* struck the port bow of the *Europa*. The signal to stop the engine had already been given, also to reverse, and the Engineer was in the act of obeying the second signal when the concussion occurred. There was some alarm among the passengers, but the cool behavior of the officers reassured them, and those who came up to inquire the trouble soon went below again. A boat was lowered from the *Europa* to ascertain the extent of damage done, during which, by request of Captain LEITCH, the *Arabia* remained by him. Upon further consultation, it was decided that both vessels should proceed in company to St. Johns, N. F., but it was soon ascertained that the shock had thrown the *Arabia's* shaft out of line, disabling her starboard wheel. This was finally disconnected, and she proceeded to New-York, working only her port wheel. Her passage was necessarily slow, and was otherwise prolonged by a constant succession of foggy weather. Considerable anxiety began to be felt for her in this City, on account of her non arrival. The damage to the *Arabia* is not of a serious nature. Her cupwater and figure-head were knocked away, her main stem started, and one of the sponsoon beams was broken. The injury to the *Europa* was more serious, but she will sail for Liverpool August 25th. The Cunard steamship *Persia*, which left New York on the 18th, for Liverpool, will call at St. Johns for the *Europa's* passengers and mails. The passengers on board the *Europa* are all well.

SICKNESS AND DEATH ON BOARD OF A BOSTON SHIP.—The ship *Sea Ranger*, Captain BURNHAM, from Havana for Falmouth, England, put into Newport, R. I., 18th inst. having lost five men of her crew by yellow fever, and three by desertion; and those left were rather sickly. When she obtains a supply of men she will resume her voyage, as she is in good order.

The brig *Ambrose Light*, from Havana, at Quarantine, Boston, is said to have lost two or three men by sickness.

The California steamers *Star of the West* and *Granada* left yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M., with a full load of passengers and the California mails. There being two steamers, the duty of collecting tickets and searching for stow-aways on board the *Granada*, devolved upon Purser BULLEY, of the steamship *Philadelphia*, who performed the onerous duty with great credit. He succeeded in hauling out of their hidingplaces eleven persons, mostly young men, who had concealed themselves on board in various nooks and corners without tickets. They were found in the coal-bunkers, under the run, in the eyes of the ship, jammed between the water-tanks, and in every other hole where it was possible for a human being to cram himself in. Capt. JONAH CLARK, the efficient shipping agent of the Company, who went down on board the *Star of the West*, beat BULLEY by two, having found *thirteen* stow-aways. Some of his subjects were concealed under the boilers, among the ashes and coal-dust, where nothing but salamanders could live. On being hauled out they were so blackened and besmeared as to hardly be distinguished from Jamaica negroes. The whole twenty-five were put on board of the pilot's tug and brought to the City. Among them was an Irish boy named THOS. MCGRATH, only thirteen years old, who was caught in the same attempt only a few weeks ago.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, flag-ship elect of the Brazil squadron, will run up her ensign at 2 o'clock to-day, (Saturday,) having all her officers and crew on board. She takes 400 blue jackets and 50 marines, (including officers,) and a few musicians.

LIST OF OFFICERS:

Commander—CHARLES E. THORBURN.
Lieutenants—Woodhull, McDonough, Creighton, Gibson, McCamm and Newman.
Captain Marine Guard—J. C. Rich.
Lieutenant Marines—J. S. Wilson.
Fleet Surgeon—J. W. Green.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—J. F. Harrison.
Assistant Surgeon——— Bertolett.
Purser—John F. Steele.
Master——— Bradford.
Chaplain—The Rev. John Black.
Boatswain—Paul Atkinson.
Gunner—J. M. Cooper.
Sailmaker—John Jones.

The *Sabine* will relieve the *St. Lawrence*, which vessel went in commission in September, 1856, being now only two years in commission.

The *St. Lawrence's* predecessor—the *Savannah*—was forty months scorching in that torrid region—Brazil.

The *Sabine* will leave for Rio about Monday or Tuesday.

The *Niagara's* crew have been removed to the *North Carolina*. The spars have been found too light, and, for the second time, will be superseded by heavier ones. She is pronounced in good condition, having sustained no injury which will require repairs. Captain HUDSON and her other officers will probably be allowed a furlough.

The friends of officers and men attached to the Brazil squadron will have an opportunity to send out letters and papers by the steamer *Hermann*, which sails from here on the 21st instant—office corner Duane and Greenwich sts. The ships of the squadron are the *St. Lawrence*, the *Falmouth* and the *Perry*.

THE HATTERS' BANK ROBBERY.—The money found in the carpet-bag so mysteriously left at Capt. WALLING'S residence on Thursday evening, proves, upon careful counting, to amount to $60,025. Capt. WALLING yesterday deposited the money in the Park Bank, where it will be kept until the promised reward offered for its recovery is paid over to the police. The police are still actively engaged in trying to ferret out the perpetrators of the burglary—thus far without success.

City Items.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A CITY CAR.—JOHN MULLIGAN, a boy three years old, was run over, at 6½ P.M., on Thursday, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, by an Eighth-avenue car, and instantly killed. The body was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 247 West Forty-sixth street, where the Coroner held the inquest yesterday. The conductor and driver of the car were both arrested to await result of the inquisition.

SMALL CARS ON THE ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—A large meeting of persons interested in having small cars on the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-third street, and opposed to what, in the language of the call for the meeting, was styled "the efforts now being made by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to monopolize the track of the Hudson River Railroad," was held last night at National Hall, in Forty fourth-street.

MAN KILLED BY AN OMNIBUS.—At a late hour Thursday evening an omnibus was dashing by the Astor House at furious speed and ran over a man, killing him instantly. The body was taken to the Third Ward Station-house, but thus far has not been dentified. The man was respectably dressed. The Coroner will hold an inquest to day upon the body.

THE NEW-ENGLAND GUARD—Is the name of a Military Company now organizing in this City, to be attached to the 55th Regiment. Forty names are on the roll thus far. The Company will be composed of natives of New-England resident in this City.

WM. THOMPSON, Esq., of No. 82 Nassau street, denies that any notice signed by him declaring that he could seize WASHINGTON'S desk and other articles at the City Hall on a chattel mortgage, was served upon the Mayor.

Mr. PUTNAM publishes a classified catalogue of his choice collection of autograph letters, documents, portraits and curiosities—numbering in all 1,303 articles. These are offered for sale entire at $1,350—if not sold by the 1st of November they will be sold separately.

The old materials forming the roofing of the City Hall have been removed, and the copper has been sold by the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies for $780, at the rate of 17 cents per pound.

TIRED OF LIFE.—SARAH DUNN, a young woman, tired of life, attempted on Thursday evening to kill herself by swallowing arsenic. A policeman of the Fifteenth Ward found her lying insensible in Sixth-avenue, and took her to the Station-house, where a physician removed the poison and saved her life.

Funeral of Councilman Gilmartin.

The funeral solemnities of Councilman GILMARTIN, the representative of the Fourth District in the Board of Councilmen, were attended yesterday by a numerous assemblage at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church in Duane-st., the Rev. Mr. CURREN officiating.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers, wearing funeral scarfs and black rosettes and badges: Messrs. Walter Rouche, Richard Barry, Patrick Gerraty, John Gallagher, James Gerraty, James Gilmartin, John Baulch, B. F. Rhodes, James Glass, James McCulloch, Patrick Garrick and M. T. Brennan.

Police Intelligence.

ARSON IN SULLIVAN-STREET—A WOMAN ARRESTED.—On Wednesday morning, the 11th instant, at about 3 o'clock, a fire occurred in a frame dwelling-house in the rear of No. 67 Sullivan-street, occupied by Sarah Rogers and two other families of colored people. The window-frame, curtain and shade in the bedroom of Joseph Hood, were discovered to be on fire, when the alarm was given and the flames soon extinguished. The burning extended into the window casing about half an inch, and destroyed some clothing. The wife of Joseph Hood was suspected of wilfully firing the premises. She had left the premises several days before the fire, but on the afternoon of the night of the fire she was seen in the vicinity, and heard to make threats that she would be revenged on her husband, and that on that night she intended to do something that would make some of them at first, perhaps, laugh, and afterwards cry, and some would have to jump out of the window. The facts in the case having been investigated by Fire-Marshal Baker, he directed the Police to arrest the accused, when, on Thursday night, Officer Godfrey, of the Eighth Precinct, took Nancy Hood into custody, and conveyed her yesterday morning before Justice OSBORN, who committed her to prison for examination.

LIGHT-FINGERED FEMALES.—The wife of Adam Machinor, who keeps a hosiery store at No. 53 Grand-street, yesterday afternoon placed a roll of bills, containing $125, in a trunk. Two women, who were in the store, seized a favorable opportunity, lifted up the cover of the trunk, withdrew the roll, and made a speedy exit from the place. They were subsequently arrested, and a portion of the stolen money found on them and identified. The two women, who gave their names as Sarah Eliza Campbell and Rosannah King, were taken before Justice KELLY and committed for trial.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—Joseph Ulster, residing at No. 200 East Twenty-sixth-street, was awakened yesterday morning by the sound of strange footsteps passing through the hall. He jumped out of bed, collared the intruder, and recovered two watches which had just been stolen from one of the upper rooms. The prisoner, a youth only 19 years of age, who gave his name as James McCormick, was locked up for trial in Jefferson Market Prison.

ASSAULTED.—Officers Harvey and Sullivan, of the Harbor Police, yesterday afternoon arrested the 1st and 2d mates of the schr. *J. R. Keeler*, now lying off the Battery, and bound to London, on a charge of brutally beating one of the crew. They were taken before Justice WELSH for examination.

Mayor's Office.

PROSTITUTES IN THE PARK.—About 9 P. M., on Thursday, a number of females, not fewer than 30, were arrested in the Park as disorderly characters by Officer BIRNEY and a portion of the Mayor's squad. They were locked up for the night, and brought before Justice WELSH this morning, in his new Court room, in the basement of the City Hall. Eight of the women were committed for various terms as common prostitutes, and the rest were discharged, there being no evidence against them which could be substantiated by the officers.

A great number of youths and men seen prowling about the Park, were advised by the officers to leave. They did so.

Coroner's Inquests.

TWO UNKNOWN MEN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday, near Fort William, on Governor's Island. The deceased was 5 feet 9 inches in height, about 25 years of age, and appeared to have been in the water about 30 hours. A second body was picked up foot of pier No. 4, North River. Inquests were held upon the bodies, and a verdict of "Supposed drowning" was rendered in both cases.

Brooklyn Items.

ARREST OF RIVER THIEVES.—The Police of the Third Precinct, yesterday, arrested a gang of five river thieves, some of them old offenders, for stealing nine bags of wheat. JOHN MINCH *alias* "Buffalo Jack," and JAMES CAIN, formerly one of the Municipal Police, are of the party arrested.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—A servant girl in the employ of Captain MATHEW, Clinton-avenue, was severely burned, yesterday, by burning fluid. She attempted to use it in kindling a fire, when the fire communicated to the fluid in the can and an explosion was the result. The injured girl was taken to the City Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An Irishman, who refused to give his name, was brought to the First Precinct Station, last night, laboring under the effects of an over dose of laudanum. He was relieved of the drug by Police Surgeon BALL, and sent home rejoicing.

PASSERS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY ARRESTED—Thursday evening a boatman named JAMES CONLY, was arrested by Officer GROGAN of the Third Precinct on complaint of MICHAEL COYNE, for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Lynden Bank, Vermont. He was held for examination.

FOUNDLING.—A child only a few days old, was on Thursday night, deposited at the door of house No. 32 Livingston street. It was taken to the Almshouse yesterday.

Meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors—The Tax Levy for 1858-9.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening. The report of the Joint Committee was taken up for consideration. The following sums were adopted as necessary to be raised by tax for the various purposes contemplated by the charter:

Amount to be saved for interest on public debt	$143,878 12
To pay instalments falling due on city debt and to pay into the sinking fund	84,195 00
Officers' salaries and Police Department after deducting estimated amount of city revenue ($285,000)	25,167 78
(The Police expenses in the above amount are the same as asked for by the Police Commissioners.)	
For Public Schools	127,730 00
For General Purposes	57,400 00
For Lighting the City	101,500 00
For Fire Department	32,825 00

FOR CLEANING STREETS AND REPAIRING WELLS AND PUMPS, &c.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	$1,500	XI	$3,600
II	2,200	XII	1,800
III	2,600	XIII	2,800
IV	1,700	XIV	2,600
V	2,900	XV	None
VI	3,750	XVI	2,200
VII	2,100	XVII	500
VIII	1,900	XVIII	None
IX	2,500	XIX	1,400
X	3,000		
Total			$38,150 00
Grand total			$610,815 90

KANSAS.

The Result of the Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Aug. 12, 1858.

The slow returns from the country begin to indicate the final result of the great Kansas victory. At present the returns are complete in only 10 counties, while 10 have made partial returns, and 10 others are not heard from. The full returns are as follows:

Counties.	Accepted.	Rejected.	F. S. maj.
Douglas	37	1,738	1,701
Atchinson	246	612	372
Calhoun	34	250	216
Jefferson	137	451	314
Johnson	362	416	254
Brown	38	263	225
Nemaha	7	172	165
Riley	22	298	276
Hunter	—	23	23
Bourbon	37	429	392

Partial returns are received from the following counties:

Leavenworth	38	2,203	1,765
Shawnee	40	560	520
Doniphan	293	754	461
Breckinridge	2	104	102
Anderson	3	269	266
Allen	18	261	243
Madison	—	75	75
Franklin	3	208	205
McGhee	6	14	8
Linn	4	123	119
Total	1,525	9 235	1,710

The whole number returned is 10,760, and nearly eight to one are against the proposition.

From the evidence we now have, it is expected that the whole number for the proposition is about 1,700, and the whole number against it about 12,000, making the whole vote some 14,000. This is fully equal to our highest anticipations, and proves, according to the common rules for estimating population, that we have already the required 93,000 to entitle us to put on the robes of State sovereignty. There is no excuse for our waiting two years longer before we can be admitted into the Union. But from late developments it is feared that a conspiracy already exists to prevent our being able to come before Congress with the technical forms and legal sanction required by the Solons who rule and reign at Washington. They hope to prevent our calling a new Constitutional Convention—taking a new census, or renewing our application for admission in any form, except through the thrice condemned Lecompton Constitution. They contend that the late vote did not destroy the vitality of the instrument, as it was only an expression of the people towards an excrescence that they themselves had pinned upon it, that did not effect the original. They hope by refusing, through Governor DENVER, to call an extra session of the Legislature to cripple all our movements in that direction. The Governor remains at Leavenworth, and it is said by those who ought to know, that he positively refuses to call the Legislature, or in any other way give to the citizens of Southern Kansas their political rights. This will revive all our complaints towards the Administration.

RANDOLPH.

Brazil and the La Plata.

By the *Arabia* we have advices from South America, brought to Southampton by the steamer *Avon* on the 4th inst. The dates are Buenos Ayres, June 28, Monte Video, June 29, Rio Janeiro, July 10.

When the *Avon* left Rio the Chambers were still sitting. Much satisfaction was felt at the terms of the new loan.

The coffee crop was an average one, and of good quality.

In Bahia and the neighborhood the future crops promise a large supply of sugar. In Pernambuco also the crops were very large.

Several of the new gun-boats, built in England, for the Brazil Government, have arrived in Rio.

The engineers of the Bahia Railway were going on with the surveys. A considerable portion of the line has been marked out upon the ground. The contractor's principal agent, with a large staff had arrived, and some of the land necessary for the railway had been purchased, and negotiations were being actively carried on for the remainder. Everything was being done for pushing on the works, and it is expected that in a short time a large body of navvies and other operatives will be in active employment. Mr. SMALLMAN, the head of the staff, was compelled to return to England from ill-health.

It is stated that the Brazilian Ministry, whose position was regarded in some quarters as uncertain, has gained an important victory in the Chambers, the reply to the speech from the throne having been carried by 24 votes against 14.

The works for the first section of the Pernambuco Railway are nearly finished, and the working returns were improving. It is hoped that the squabbling of the ex directors with

A CANADIAN MILITARY COMPANY TO JOIN IN THE NEW-YORK CELEBRATION.—The Montreal Field-Battery of Artillery will visit this City as the guests of the National Guard on the 31st inst., and join in the great celebration next day. It is expected that they will muster 80 strong for the expedition. Captain A. A. STEVENSON, the commander of the company, is now in this city arranging for the visit.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20.

$1,000	U. S. 5s '74	103⅞	263	N. Y. Cent. RR.	opg 77⅜
5,000	do	103⅜	100	do	c30 77⅜
2,000	Ohio State 6s '60	101⅜	500	do	b60 77⅜
35,000	Ohio State 6s '86	107	400	do	s3 77⅜
1,000	Indiana State 5s	88⅜	150	do	s10 77⅜
2,000	Tennessee 6s '90	91⅜	100	do	b3 77⅜
2,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅜	50	do	b3 77⅜
1,000	do	84⅜	100	do	s30 77⅜
21,000	do	s3 84⅜	100	Erie Railroad	s60 16⅜
500	Cal. St. 7s new bd	86⅜	50	do	s10 16⅞
6,000	Virginia 6s	92⅜	160	do	16⅞
5,000	N. C State 6s	96	5	Hud. Riv. R. R.	27
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s	104	100	Reading R. R.	s30 47⅛
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. bs	89⅜	100	do	s30 47⅜
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs	56	500	do	s60 47
3,000	do	56⅛	100	do	s15 47
10,000	do	30⅜	100	do	s60 46⅜
4,000	S. Riv. RR. 3d M.	89	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	57⅛
1,000	H. Riv. RR. 2d M.	67⅜	50	do	57⅛
3,000	Harlem RR. 1st M.	84	200	do	s10 57
2,000	Mich. C. 8s 1st M.		100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	22⅝
	Chic. P. O. Bds	90⅛	50	M. S. & N. I. pr. st.	43⅜
1,000	Goshen Sixth Bds.	67⅜	50	do	b30 43⅜
4,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	90⅜	100	Panama Railroad	113⅜
1,000	Ohio St P. & F. D.		250	Ill. Cen. R'd	76⅜
	Land Grant Bds.	20	75	Cl. Col. & Cin. R'd	91⅜
2,000	Leaf & M. L. G bs.	22⅜	100	Galena & Chi. R'd.	83
1,000	C. St P. & F. D. mb.	45	100	do	s30 82⅞
3,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m	93⅜	100	do	s30 83
5,000	H. & St. J. R bs.	60	200	Cl. & Tol. R'd	s10 33⅜
100	Merchants' Ex. Bk	109	50	do	33⅜
30	Ocean Bank	92½	100	do	33⅜
10	Amer. Ex. Bank	100	250	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	73
20	Corn Exch. Bank	100	250	do	b60 73
5	Bank of Commerce	99⅞	100	do	72⅝
15	Cary Improv't Co.	6	150	do	72⅝
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	98⅜	50	do	s30 72⅜
25	do	98⅜	258	do	s3 72⅜
200	do	s60 98	200	do	s30 72⅜
20	do	98⅛	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	15⅜
80	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	74⅜	10	do	15⅜
20	Pacific Mail St Co.	84⅝	50	La C. & Mil. R. R.	3⅜
5	do	84⅜	50	do	3⅜
500	Gardner Gold Co.	⅝			

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20.

SECOND BOARD

$5,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91⅜	100	N. Y. C. R. R.	b10 77⅝
1,000	do	91⅜	325	Ohi. & R. I. R. R.	72⅜
50	National Bank	108⅜	50	do	72⅝
50	Merchants Bank	111	50	do	s30 72⅜
6	Bank of Commerce	100	50	Erie R. R.	b3 17⅛
100	Cumberland Pref'd.	17⅜	140	do	s3 17⅜
50	Glev. & Tol. R. R.	34⅜	500	Reading R. R.	s30 47⅜
50	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	84⅜	100	do	s10 47⅜
10	do	84⅞	100	do	s3 47⅜
100	N. Y. C. R. R.	s10 77⅜	100	M. So & N. Ala R. R.	s30 22⅜
300	do	77⅜	250	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 83
50	do	s30 77⅜	150	do	83¼
100	do	opg 77⅜			

FRIDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 7, delivered her mails at this port early in the forenoon. The market advices, besides being much fuller than by telegraph, are decidedly more important. The English Funds exhibit much buoyancy, and a spirit of general speculation seems to be spreading over all the Securities dealt in on the London Exchange, Foreign as well as Domestic. This is induced partly by the unclouded political horizon of Europe; the friendly meetings and greetings between France and England in the persons of their respective sovereigns at Cherbourg, and the advices of $4,500,000 in gold being on the way from Australia. But the main cause is found in the continued and increasing superabundance of idle capital, and the hitherto extreme indifference, under this state of things, to fresh speculation, which has at last taken the turn which was looked for many months ago on the reduction of the Bank interest to 3 ₰ cent. A letter from London, received by the *Arabia*, reports to the *Commercial Advertiser*, this afternoon, as follows:

"The buoyancy in the Stock and Money markets has been uninterrupted. Consols, at the last date, were quoted 96⅛. They have since experienced an advance to the unusual extent of a ⅛ ₰ cent., purchases being effected to day at 96⅝. The closing price, however, was 96⅜. All kinds of speculative foreign stocks have shown particular animation, and in Mexican there has been a rise of more than 1 ₰ cent. The *Times*, in a recent article, gave a *resumé* of the internal condition of Mexico, describing it as worse than Oude for anarchy, and pointing to what it deems the inevitable and desirable result of its being brought under the authority of the United States. In the Discount market choice bills can be negotiated at from 2¼ to 2⅜. In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities are offered at 1¾."

This is confirmed by our London files, which notice signs of revival also on the Paris Bourse; and the change is also referred to in the private mercantile letters and circulars, with the addition that some of the American Stocks have participated in the advance. The letters also mention that the buoyancy of feeling was increased by the success of the Atlantic Cable—the arrival and reports of the *Agamemnon* on the coast of Ireland being coincident with our news of the 5th August from the *Niagara* at Trinity Bay. In this connection we publish the following list of English and American merchants of enterprise who have taken part in this great work as Directors:

CHAIRMAN.

SAMUEL GURNEY, M. P., No. 65 Lombard-street, London.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.

T. H. BROOKING, 14 New Broad street, London.

DIRECTORS.

Brett, J. W.....2 Hanover-sq., London.
Brown, William, M. P.....Richmond Hill, Liverp'l.
Dugdale, James.....25 Booth-st., Manchester.
Hankey, T. A.....7 Fenchurch-st., London.
Harrison, Henry.....Aigburth, near Liverpool.
Hornby, Thomas Dyson...Exchange Buildings, Liv.
Johnston, Edward.....Alleton Hall, near Liv'l.
Lampson, C. M.....64 Queen-st., Cheapside.
Le Breton, Francis.....3 Crosby-sq., London.
Logie, William.....Hallside, Cambus'g, Glas.
Peabody, George.....22 Old Broad-st., London.
Pender, John.....Mount st., Manchester.
Pickering, C. W. H.....11 Rumford place, Liver'l.
Schwabe, Gustav Chris...Exchange Buildings, Liv.
Thomson, Prof. W., LL.D.2 The College, Glasgow.
Archbold, Hon. E. M.....H. M. Consul, New-York.
Belmont, Auguste.....Banker, New-York.
Cooper, Peter.....Merchant, New York.
Corbin, Francis P., Esq...New-York.
Hunt, Wilson G.....Merchant, New-York.
Low, A. A.....Merchant, New-York.
Morgan, Matthew.....Banker, New-York.
Sherman, Watts.....Banker, New-York.
Cartier, Hon. George E...Quebec, Lower Canada.
Ross, Hon. John.....Toronto, Upper Canada.
Young, Hon. John.....Montreal, Upper Canada.
Robertson, Hon. John.....St. John, New-Brunswick.

GENERAL MANAGER—CYRUS W. FIELD.
ENGINEER—CHARLES T. BRIGHT.
ELECTRICIAN—E. O. W. WHITEHOUSE.
Secretary—GEORGE SAWARD.
Solicitors—FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.
Auditors—Jonathan Rigg, No. 17, Mark-lane, London, merchant; Henry W. Blackburn, Bradford, Yorkshire, Public Accountant.
Bankers—The Bank of England.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks in London, writes:

"In American Securities there has been a further advance. The Bonds of the Michigan Central Company being in demand at higher quotations. Illinois Central Shares have improved to 20 discount, and the Bonds of all classes are in request at advanced rates. The market for other descriptions of American Securities usually dealt in closes steady, without important transactions."

Mr. OSCAR FIELD in his circular remarks:

"The supply of Money continues abundant. Gold is arriving freely from Australia and America. Consols have advanced about ¾ ₰ cent. It is now all but certain that we shall have a fair average harvest, and business generally is improving. The successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was announced yesterday morning, and received with general satisfaction. There has been an improved demand for American Securities, and Illinois Central Shares and Erie and New-York Central Bonds are quoted higher."

In relation to American Stocks the London *Herald* says:

"The market for American Securities during the last week has been rather active, and Railroad Securities, owing to the shortness of the supplies, have been at a higher range of prices. Illinois Railway Shares were at one time as high as 19 discount, but they subsequently receded to 21⅛@20⅜ discount. New-York Central, Michigan Central, and several others were in increased demand."

Some accounts of sales for New-York parties were revived to-day of New-York Central at 80 ₰ cent., Sterling Money, equal to 88 ₰ cent., dividend included, or 84 ex dividend, which is 6¼ ₰ cent. better than our price to-day. The difference in Illinois Central is even more, $40@$41 in London, against $35@$36 here—the present par of the shares being $60.

The London *Chronicle* remarks of the Stock and Money Markets:

"The present extreme abundance of money, with low rate of interest, is at length beginning to exercise a marked effect upon the Stock Markets. Business is everywhere increasing, prices are rising for everything, and a general expectation is entertained of a very great improvement taking place to all classes of security, and of the dealings finally becoming very active. There are, in fact, millions of money lying idle, or very nearly so, and it must find some active employment sooner or later. The information of new joint stock companies, therefore, may be confidently looked for in addition to a course of activity in those already out. Government Stocks, Guaranteed Shares, and the usual Foreign Securities, are likely to be very much sought after."

And the London *Times* remarks:

"In the Consol market yesterday, the news of the completion of the Atlantic Cable this morning, created a degree of animation which contributed to increase the buoyant tendency in the Stock Exchange; and in most of the markets there has been an active business at higher prices. It was settling day in consols, and the deliveries of stock being small, a rise of more than ¼ ₰ cent. was established. After regular hours bargains were effected at a further improvement. The arrival of the Australian mail at Suez, with advices of large gold remittances on their way, assisted the upward movement. Money continues in undiminished abundance.

The Atlantic Telegraph shares are £1 000 each, which were yesterday offered at £310, immediately advanced, on receipt of the telegram of success, to a nominal quotation of £600 to £800. Later in the day it was found that holders were exceedingly firm, and the final price was £880 to £920. It appears that nearly 500 miles of cable remain for future use."

The Bank of England statement for the week shows an increase in the Specie reserve of $380,000, and a lower discount line—the private bills and securities standing only $62,000,000. The Cotton Trade, as previously telegraphed, is firmer, and the raw material ⅛d. higher, and the market for Breadstuffs also showed some tendency to improvement at the last market-day at Liverpool.

On our own Stock Exchange to-day, the particulars of the news were not generally understood until after the early dealings, and these were characterized by the same *hammering* process noticed yesterday. All the sales of Reading were at the option of the seller, and a good part of the sales of New York Central were also on time. The prices were a fraction down from the closing transactions of Thursday on both Stocks, and also on Erie, while a more important decline was made in Rock Island and Michigan Central. The Bond list showed some activity, and generally at steady rates. In the afternoon there was more firmness displayed, with a recovery of ⅛ ₰ cent. in prices, and some buoyancy in Reading, which finally closed 48 ₰ cent. The cash sales of New-York Central were at 77⅜, and of Erie 17⅛ ₰ cent. Both Stocks left off firm, and although no further positive progress was reported in the settlement of the quarrel made by the Erie management, there is less distrust of an ultimate favorable result. Of course, there is a Stock interest in the Street opposed to ending the damaging affair at present, and the most exaggerated rumors are not wanting as to the nature of the *demands* said to be made by the belligerent party—one of which is a subsidy equal to $600,000 or $800,000 a year; another, that the use of towboats and barges on the Hudson River must be discontinued in the freight business of the Central. Of course, no such subsidy has been mentioned by any sane man, and as to the other rumor, it would be difficult to tell why the Erie Road should interfere, except for the benefit of the People's Line of Steamboats, in which one of its Directors chances to be a large owner. As we stated some weeks ago, the Central could not well afford to compete in the Summer season with the Canal from Buffalo to New-York, without using similar facilities for towage on the river. The general market left off firm.

There was an additional payment of $350,000 into the Sub-Treasury to-day on account of the New Loan. The office forwarded to Washington City $300,000 in coin. The present balance stands $13,624,770. The Customs were $140,000 yesterday and $200,000 to-day, which fact, we submit, is not like a further application for loans by the Secretary, as suggested by an evening cotemporary. There is nothing else of interest in Money affairs to-day. Demand loans continue dull at 4 ₰ cent. Exchange for the *Arago* was done at 109¼@109⅜ on London. The mail is not a large one, succeeding, as it does, so soon the mail for the *Persia* on Wednesday.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

Total for the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$4,227,506	$2,519,736	$1,239,432
Thrown on market	4,051,477	2,643 545	1,573,847
Since Jan 1.			
Entered at the port	67,058,534	72,555 010	37,644 522
Thrown on market	66,591,982	69,673,892	44,139,938

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs	Value.
Man. of Wool..	1,436	$405,116	207	$66,290	736	$236 191
Man. of Cot'n.	1,197	265.292	56	12,516	173	33,203
Man. of Silk..	397	278 748	37	10 263	119	106 315
Man. of Flax.	341	94,908	52	7,370	441	40,376
Miscellaneous	202	86,773	7	3,156	149	26,925
Total	3 573	$1,130.837	359	$99,595	1,618	$443,010
		99,595				1,130,837
Total Entered..		$1,230,422	Total Marketed..			$1,573,847

Messrs. THOMPSON BROS. quote the rates of Domestic Exchange on New-York thus:

Boston	Par.	St. Louis	⅜ ₰ ct. pr.
Baltimore	Par.	Louisville	⅜ ₰ ct. pr.
Philadelphia	Par.	Richmond	⅜ ₰ ct. pr.
Galveston	1½ ₰ ct. pr.	Wilmington	¾ ₰ ct pr.
Mobile	½ ₰ ct. pr.	Nashville	½ ₰ ct. pr.
New-Orleans	½ ₰ ct pr.	Detroit	⅜ ₰ ct. pr.
Cincinnati	⅜ ₰ ct pr	Milwaukee	1¼ ₰ ct. pr.
Chicago	1⅜ ₰ ct. pr.	Dubuque	1½ ₰ ct. pr.
Charleston	⅜ ₰ ct. pr.	Montreal	⅜ ₰ ct. pr.
Savannah	¾ ₰ ct. pr.		

Messrs. TAYLOR BROS. quote Land Warrants thus:

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, ₰ acre	92	95
120 acre warrants, ₰ acre	80	83
80 acre warrants, ₰ acre	91	94
40 acre warrants, ₰ acre	1 10	1 15

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN JULY:

Receipts.	1857.	1858.
Passengers	$13 870 53	$12,252 65
Freight	18,014 42	17.500 99
Sundries	2 294 62	1.328 27
Total	$34,179 57	$31,081 91
Expenses	$19,070 55	$16,642 79
Net	$15,109 01	$14,439 12

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	70	9	—
Flour, bbls	14,266	1,125	4,404
Corn Meal, bbls	—	—	400
Wheat, bushels	5,199	150	1,992
Corn, bushels	30,458	—	2,816
Oats, bushels	15,890	660	—
Provisions, pkgs	1.269	220	273
Whisky, bbls	518	50	20

ASHES—Are in request at steady rates, $6 for Pots and $6 06¼@$6 12½ for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 2,000 bales at somewhat firmer prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	13
Middling Fair	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	13⅝

The first sale of new Cotton received (Aug. 14) from Texas this season, was sold to-day at 16½c. ₰ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is lightly supplied with nearly all kinds of State and Western Flour, especially superfine and middling brands. These are in good demand, mainly for home use, at improved and rising prices. Sales, 14,500 bbls. Rejected Superfine State.....$4 65 @$4 15
Rejected Extra State.....4 25 @ 4 65
Standard Superfine State.....4 65 @ 4 80
Standard Extra State.....5 00 @ 5 15
Superfine Western.....4 70 @ 4 85
Fancy Ohio.....4 95 @ 5 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....5 00 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio.....5 70 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee.....5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Genesee.....5 75 @ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri..5 75 @ 7 75
Canadian continues scarce and in demand at advancing prices; sales 850 bbls., in lots, at from $5 10@$5 90 for low to choice extra ₰ bbl. Southern is in good demand at firmer rates; sales 3,000 bbls., at $5 35@$5 70 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 75@$5 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 50@$4 35 for fine to superfine, ₰ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25 ₰ bbl. Brandywine is scarce and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited supply and is held very firmly at prices above the views of buyers. Hence, business is restricted. Sales 37,508 bushels, including poor to very good White Western at $1 20 @$1 33; very good new Red Michigan at $1 30; fair Red Western (Winter) at $1 20@$1 22; unsound to prime Milwaukee Club, within a range of from $1@$1 10; new red State at $1 32½; inferior to choice new White Southern at $1 28@$1 60, and very inferior to fair new Red Southern, the latter at $1 28@$1 30 ₰ bushel. Corn is somewhat unsettled. Unsound inferior lots are less plenty and are held higher, with a fair inquiry. Good and prime lots are in slack demand at languid prices. Sales 30,000 bushels at 72c@76c. for unsound mixed Western; 77c@85c. for Inferior to prime sound do, do.; also (reported) 86c. for choice do. do.; and 84c.@86c. for White Southern; 85c@91¾c. for inferior to prime Yellow Southern, and 91c@93c. for round Yellow, ₰ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 7,300 bushels chiefly at 81c@83c. ₰ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are in fair request and are advancing. Western, 50c.@52c.; State, 49c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@46c.; Southern, 33c.@41c ₰ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at, however, irregular prices; sales 850 bbls., at $17 15@$17 25 (including 500 bbls., at $17 15, check to-day,) for Mess, and $14 85 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand and are heavy at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon is moderately active, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9½c.@11c.; and clear do. do. at 10¼c.@11¼c. ₰ lb. Smoked Hams, 11¾c@22c. Lard is in better demand and is steady; 1,100 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¼c.@11¾c. for fair to prime, ₰ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at buoyant prices; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $17 75@$12 for Country Mess, ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₰ tc. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 50 ₰ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 12c.@18c for Ohio; 14c@21c. for common to good State, and 22c@23c. for prime to choice State, ₰ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c.@8c. for good common to prime, ₰ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 700 bbls. Flour at 1s; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s., and 90 tons Dead Weight at 10s. For Glasgow, 950 bbls. Resin at 2s 6d. For Hamburg, 100 tons Logwood at 15s. For Antwerp, 150 bbls. Pot Ashes at 25s.; 2,000 bags Coffee at ⅛c., ₰ lb.; 100 tons Logwood at 22s., and 150 bales Tobacco at 50c. For Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Beans at 2s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s.; 150 tcs. Rice at 15s; 50 tons of Logwood at 22s. 6d., and 5,000 light Pipe Staves at $25.

[Advertisement.]

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
QUEEN'S MESSAGE.
"Whose are the best Sewing Machines in the United States?"
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
"WEED'S PATENT,
WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors.
Salesroom No. 345 Broadway, New-York."

[Advertisement.]

HADFIELD'S TELEGRAPH
FIREWORKS,
COLBY & TITUS, Agents,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Orders of any amount, addressed as above, promptly attended to.

[Advertisement.]

LAUNCH.—The schooner *Andrew Stewart* will be launched from the yard of O. P. SMITH, at Patchogue, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 24, when it is expected that there will be a numerous attendance from this City and neighboring places. It is said by those who have seen her, that the *A. S.* is by far the finest specimen, for beauty of model and elegant proportions, of any of the many vessels of this class that has ever been launched from the yard of this justly celebrated builder. She will be commanded by Captain JORDAN ABRAMS, of Long Island, who expects to be able to exhibit her to the public and his numerous friends in a very few days, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS IT?—What is "Thiodon's Theatre of Arts," now "all the rage" at Barnum's Museum? What is there in it to draw such multitudes of people every afternoon and evening? What provokes so much their laughter and applause? Go and see. It is the drollest, most picturesque, most life like performance in the world, and all by imitation men and women, imitation dogs and horses, &c. It is indescribably attractive.

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TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething will positively cure cholera infantum, dysentery, and diarrhœa, if used in season, and will give immediate relief to infants and children suffering from wind cholic. Sold by all dealers in medicines. Price 25 cents a bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-street.

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PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
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GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

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☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

☞ Brilliant Torchlight Procession
OF THE
NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

I am requested by the Board of Engineers, who are Marshals of the Firemen's Torchlight Parade, to notify companies, out of this City, that this parade is to be of New-York City and County Firemen exclusively, and no *others* will appear in the line.
Chief, HENRY H. HOWARD,
Grand Marshal.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
P. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Stearns and Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES,
Secured by the "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 240 have been tested in accidental fires.
For sale at { No. 40 MURRAY ST., New-York. / No. 29 NORTH MAIN-ST., St. Louis. / No. 57 GRAVIER-ST., New Orleans.

☞ Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Winter and Summer Under garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety. Linen Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts, may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

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THE
GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Day-st., New-York.

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IMPROVED LIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No. 469 Broadway.

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BARTHOLFS'
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Call, see and examine same.
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OF EVERY VARIETY AND NEW DESIGNS,
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
ROBERTS AND CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.
N. B.—PELONGS FOR UNDERTAKERS' USE.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers

☞ A Startling Truth!—Hundreds die annually from neglected coughs, and colds, when by the use of a single bottle of Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, their lives could be preserved to a green old age.
Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper.

☞ Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 4 Annst. Elastic stockings, shoulder braces female supporters, belts of every kind. Instruments for weak ankles, club feet, curvature of the spine, and every kind of physical deformity, at Dr. GLOVER'S, under the Museum.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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THE FORGERS OF WEEHAWKEN.
BY WILLIAM LINN SIDBALL,
Commences in to morrow's
SUNDAY MERCURY.

PRIZE MEDAL AT THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.
This Finest, for whiteness, strength, purity of color and delicacy, is also the most economical. Try it. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

SILK GOODS.

FALL TRADE.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,

NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY,

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

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Take pleasure in informing their customers and buyers generally throughout the country, that they are now prepared to offer one of the most

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EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Constant additions of desirable articles will be made by every steamer, and no pains will be spared to display an assortment of Goods, which for

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PRICES AS LOW

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as those of any other HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

Special attention is invited to the Departments of

HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,

In which will be found every variety of articles usually kept by houses which devote themselves to those branches exclusively.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
Just received per *Arabia*,
Contains the following splendid engravings:
THE FETES AT CHERBOURG,
MEETING OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND
AND THE
EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH,
THE BRITISH SQUADRON OFF SPITHEAD,
PIPING HANDS TO MAN YARDS,
Views of Toulon, Cherbourg, Havre,
Caen, St. Servan, St. Malo,
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THE ARMS AND FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS
Beautifully printed in colors.
Song—'England Over All," The Elopment of Jessica. Rural *Fête* at Rock End, Swedish Minstrels at St. James' Hall, and a variety of other engravings.
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No. 42 Nassau-st, New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK.
BY
PIERCE EGAN,
Author of "The Castle and the Cottage," "The Snake in the Grass,"
&c., &c.
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.
Price 50 cents.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S ETHIOPIAN JOKE BOOK, NO. 2
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Mailed free of postage.
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The most certain known remedy for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, no matter what cause they may have flown from.
THE LIFE BALSAM is daily curing the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, Piles, Liver and Kidney complaints, Constipation of the Bowels, General Debility, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.
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Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE SAFE AND reliable, especially adapted for the cure of bilious and Liver complaints, dyspepsia, giddiness and pains in the head, heartburn, and that dull, wearisome feeling after meals particularly after dinner, flatulence, spasm in the stomach and bowels; and in all cases of recent or chronical costiveness, their worth is beyond estimate. Purely vegetable in their composition, they do not occasion any confinement to the house, or alteration from the usual diet. Their operation is mild and pleasant, save when the impurities of the system have become highly vitiated, and even then the slight inconvenience is immediately forgotten in the amazing liveliness and vigor which follows. The Brandreth Pills destroy worms, purify the blood, remove all causes of irregularity in the functions of every organ, and are thus a treasure of health to both sexes. Their virtues surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be fully appreciated. Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at No. 241 Hudson-st.; No 274 Bowery, and at Dr B. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, Brandreth Building, New-York. Entrance No. 294 Canal st. The above Pills, sugar-coated, 13 cents per box.

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PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.
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"Their line is gone out through all the earth,
And their words to the end of the world."
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AMUSEMENTS.

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SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents: No reserved seats.
COMBINATION OF FUN AND PHILOSOPHY.
The two great attractions on the same night,
UNCLE FOOZLE
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COLUMBUS,
Being the last time these celebrated pieces will be performed together
Mr BLAKE in his extraordinary and amusing character of Uncle Foozle.
Mr. BROUGHAM in his glorious illustration of the great discoverer
MARK SMITH, A. H. DAVENPORT.
DAVIDGE, CANOLL, J. S. SMITH, DUNCAN,
Mrs. BLAKE, Misses ADA CLIFTON and MILLER.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

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SEVENTH WEEK
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MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
THE IRISH BOY
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Who have been performing to
CROWDED HOUSES
DURING THE PAST SIX WEEKS.
To-night
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHIN(E)OH!
OR
FORTY THIEVES IN NEW-YORK.
Capt. Hazzarack.....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Fairy Funnebun.....Mrs W. J. Florence
To Commence with
TEMPTATION.
Tim O'Bryan.....Mr. W. J. Florence

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1858.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.
To be followed by the Drama of
10M AND JEBRY.
To conclude with the Farce of
BETSY BAKER
Next week look out for YANKEE LOCKE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Boxes and Parquet, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug 21.
The performance will commence with the play of
PIZARRO.
After which, the Sub-marimical Burlesque, entitled
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN.
To be succeeded by the FOUR LOVERS.
NO! OR THE GLORIOUS MINORITY.

MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS.
JONES'S WOOD.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22.
The public are respectfully informed that
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES,
will the Concerts on this occasion
BE POSTPONED.
ON THIS DAY
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22,
THREE MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS
will be given, sustained by the largest and
GRANDEST BAND OF WIND INSTRUMENTS
ever assembled together in the
UNITED STATES.
Selections from the works of
HANDEL, HAYDN, MOZART,
BEETHOVEN, MENDELSSOHN,
will be performed.
MARTIN LUTHER'S GREAT CORALE,
"A firm Rock is our Lord,"
will also be given.
THE FIRST CONCERT
will commence at
2½ O'CLOCK;
THE SECOND.....4½ O'CLOCK
THE THIRD.....6½ O'CLOCK
THE PROGRAMME OF EACH OF THE THREE CONCERTS
will be entirely different.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, C. PROX, J. V. ARX.
THE GROUNDS WILL BE ILLUMINATED
with Professor Grant's
SPLENDID CALCIUM LIGHT.
ADMISSION AS BEFORE,
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th and 23d sts.

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
In the City of New York.
The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.
The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1
This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.
GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.
The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.
Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York, to whom all communications should be addressed.
By order of the Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MAMMOTH SACRED CONCERTS,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 22,
JONES' WOOD.
Commencing 2½ o'clock.
Overture.....L. von Beethoven
Air—"Stabat Mater" (Washington Band, leader, Mr. ATKINS).....Rossini
Chorus—"The Heavens are Telling" (Creation)...Haydn
Air—"Pro Peccates" (Stabat Mater).....Rossini
MR. WEINLICH.
Chorale—"A firm Rock is our Lord".....Martin Luther
Grand Polymeios.....Zulehner

PROGRAMME OF SECOND CONCERT,
Commencing at 4½ o'clock.
Priest's March.....Mozart
Air with Chorus.....Mozart
MR. WEINLICH AND CHORUS.
Miserere (Shelton's Band, Leader Mr. GRAFULLA)..Verdi
Air (St. Paul).....Mendelssohn
Chorus, "The Lord's Day".....Kreutzer
THE SINGING SOCIETIES,
"Hallelujah" (The Messiah).....Handel

PROGRAMME OF THIRD CONCERT,
Commencing at 6½ o'clock.
Priest's March (Athalia).....Mendelssohn
Chorus—"The Chapel".....Kreutzer
THE SINGING SOCIETIES.
Preghiera (Moses).....Rossini
Chorus—"Good Night".....Marschner
THE SINGING SOCIETIES.
Grand Finale.....Zulehner
CONDUCTORS.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, T. MOSENTHAL,
ANGELO TORRIANI, E. GRILL,
C. PROX, J. V. ARX.
Admission to the whole, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT!!
ANVIL CHORUS!!
DRUM POLKA!!
OPERATIC GEMS!!
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!
HAIL COLUMBIA!!
SENTIMENTAL MUSIC!!
THE BIRD POLKA!!
CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES!!
DRUM CORPS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT!
SUPERB FIREWORKS!
SPLENDID ILLUMINATION!!
MAGNIFICENT FIRE BALLOON!!
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
TUESDAY NIGHT,
AUG. 24.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Orchestra seats, $1 each.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE GRAND CELEBRATION.
Arrangements having been made by the Committee of the Common Council with the New-York Harmonic Society to take charge of the musical exercises at the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the Society cordially invites the Musical Associations of this and adjoining cities to unite with them on that occasion.
Those desiring to do so are requested to send delegates to the Society, at their rooms at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, at their next rehearsal, on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for their accommodation
E. d CARRINGTON, President.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
JAMES H. HICKMAN, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

THE GRAND
FREE PROMENADE CONCERT,
Given at Atlantic Gardens, Hoboken, on Tuesday, 16th, by Roberston's celebrated Brass Band, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., on which occasion a
SILVER GOBLET
will be presented to the gentleman who brings the greatest number of ladies.

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.
PALACE GARDENS.
Tickets for Mr. BAKER'S Benefit night, Aug. 24, can be procured at the Garden Gate, on 6th-av., anytime preceding the 24th inst. Also, a few reserved Orchestra Seats, at $1 each.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE DRUM CORPS
Of the 71st Regiment,
TUESDAY NIGHT,
Aug. 24,
PALACE GARDENS.

MIRANDA,
The great English tenor, has arrived, and will appear shortly.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW! THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART! THING EVER SEEN HERE BEFORE! AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers; the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

NEW MUSIC.—THE PALACE GARDEN,—SING-Sing Bird Polka, by Baker; splendid vignette of the Garden, price 40 cents. The Swinging Schottische, by Call with beautiful vignette of three children in a swing, 25 cents. Both are played at Palace Garden by Baker's Orchestra with great applause. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—NO. 414 BROADway; the only one in America, and equal to any in Europe, now open. Admission only 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Statuary, &c., on exhibition.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS!
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.—The adjudication of the Bankrupt Estate of these celebrated Fabricants and Marchands des Modes, was yesterday suspended until January, 1859; this concession being accorded to the prayer of the Assignees, to enable them to make a more satisfactory disposition of the Autumnal contracts of the late Firm with the manufacturers of Lyons and Aix la Chapelle, made previous to the occurrence of the unfortunate disaster which prostrated these most renowned Modistes.—*Galignani's Messenger.*
UNPARALLELED SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH CLOAKS,
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER COSTUME,
Resulting from the Failure of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
The eminent Fabricants, renowned throughout competing Europe.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK OF ELEGANT TEXTILE FABRICS,
(Ordered from the Manufacturers prior to the recent calamity,) including
GORGEOUS VELVETS FROM GENOA AND LYONS,
And the multifarious productions in Cloths from Aix la Chapelle, Rheims, &c., for the more eligible disposal of the same, (and encouraged by the success attendant upon the sale of the Spring and Summer stock in New-York,) are converted by the Assignees, assisted by the skilled artists in the employ of the late firm, into Styles and Nouveautes adapted to the tastes of the wealthy classes
THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF THESE ELEGANT GARMENTS
will arrive and be exposed for PRIVATE SALE, at the spacious store heretofore occupied,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
(between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons,)
On Monday, Aug. 23, and during the Week,
From 9 till 6 o'clock,
where every facility will be afforded to Ladies in making their selections. Supplementary additions, which will be made on the arrival of the European Steamers, will be duly announced.
W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.
N. B.—A great opportunity for cash Wholesale buyers.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS—AT less than ever before offered, to close out
THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK.
Greater bargains than ever to be had, as prices will be much reduced.
No. 289 Grand-st. cor. Eldridge (late A. G. Colby.)

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India rubber gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless; all lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' CLOTHING—Ready made linen and under-garments; a full assortment of the best quality and newest styles, at reduced prices, also, the Princess Royal Extension Bridal Skirt, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 279 Broadway, near Stewart's.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—THE BEST fitting dresses, and the cheapest work, is now being done by Mme GILLESPIE, No 407 Broadway. Fashions received from Paris by every steamer, and Taylor's system taught.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE,
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, A DIAMOND BREASTPIN, single stone, worth about $700; it was stamped to a small chain and another small pin, with three small diamonds; it was set in black and gold; it was lost on the cars from Saratoga to Troy, or on the steamer *Francis Skiddy*. This reward will be given and no questions asked. Jewelers and pawnbrokers will be on their guard. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st

LOST—A NEW SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, CANVAS cover, plainly marked on the end W. H. T., Tipton, Iowa, on the route between Chicago and Albany; supposed to have been mis-checked at Suspension Bridge, on the 5th inst. A liberal reward will be given for its return to the owner, or such information as will lead to its recovery. Address WILLIAM H TUTHILL, No. 310 Madison st., New York, until the 28th inst., and after that time at Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR THIRTY SHARES of La Crosse and Milwaukee stock, in the name of J. C. Miller, and transferred by indorsement to H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, and No. 8,614, was mailed to us on or about the 26th July last, and has not come to hand. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the said Company for a new certificate in lieu of same.
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each against the negotiation of which others are hereby cautioned, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, 206 West st.

$50 REWARD—LOST—ON THE EVENING of the 18th inst., in going from Atlantic-st through Court and Fulton sts. to Sands-st, Brooklyn, A GOLD LEVER WATCH, valued by the owner as a family relic. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner and the above reward by leaving it at No. 51 Liberty st., Room No. 6.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED TO the vault of one of the banks through mistake, A TIN BOX, painted on the cover, "B. Clarke," and on the front, "Estate of J. M. Cochran"; the Estate of C. E. Williamson." A suitable reward will be paid on its delivery to SAMUEL HOFFMAN, No. 32 West 12th-st.

FULL VALUE REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE mosaic breastpin or brooch, belonging to a complete set, and of no great value to others than the owner, being a keepsake. Whoever will bring the same to Room No. 8, No. 4 New-st., can have the full value as a reward.

LOST—ON THE 19TH INST., IN ONE OF THE 8th-av. cars, or going from the cars through 17th-st, towards the 7th-av., a HAIR BRACELET with a heavy gold clasp. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to JAMES C. BLOOM, 12 and 14 Warren-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SUPposed in a 4th-av. or Amity-st. stage, by an old lady, a TEN DOLLAR BILL. The finder will please leave it at No. 143 East 16th st.

LOST—ON THE 14TH INST., IN FOURTH AV., near 30th-st., a brass STORE KEY. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the grocery, northeast corner Lexington-av. and 27th-st., or at No 40 Vesey st.

FOUND.—ON THE 6TH OF AUGUST A SMALL case of valuable jewels was found in Broadway. The owner, by describing the contents and paying expenses, can obtain the same by addressing C. W., Box 204 *Times* Office.

FOUND—ON JERSEY FERRY-BOAT, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. The owner can have them by proving property to G. H TAYLOR, No 25 Cortlandt st.

HELP WANTED

A WIDOWED GENTLEMAN WILL REquire the services of a housekeeper about the 1st of September next. A lady about 30, without incumbrance, of education and refinement, good personal appearance, and who thoroughly understands the management of a house with economy and neatness, may obtain a very pleasant home in a family of the highest respectability. A preference given to one that is pious. All communications returned if desired. Address A. C. E. MOORE, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, up town, a Protestant cook. Must be a superior washer and ironer, honest, and obliging disposition, and willing to do general housework. No objection to take a man and his wife without incumbrance, if the man be a good coachman and groom, or a butler. To the right kind of help a permanent and desirable situation is offered. None others need apply at No. 100 Cliff st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one to do the cooking, washing and ironing, &c., and one to do chamber work, take care of children, sew, &c. &c. To avoid trouble, none need apply unless competent to do their duty well and the work of a large family and are willing and obliging in disposition: best of wages paid and good references required. Apply at No. 136 Livingston st, brick house, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AT NO. 291 Bleecker-st. One that is a good Washer and Ironer and a plain cook; German or colored preferred. One that can come well recommended from her last place and is willing to commence work immediately, will have a good steady place Wages $6 per month to one that suits.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER. A GENTLEMAN having three children, two of them girls, 11 and 12 years of age, is desirous of engaging a good housekeeper, educated, and a preference given to one that is pious, and one that would take an interest in the children. To such the situation would be a pleasant one, having good servants. Address Box No. 4,204 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework in a small family, (consisting of a gentleman and wife only,) residing in Brooklyn. She must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 141 Maiden-lane, New-York, up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE AND SEAMstress. English preferred. None need apply without the best City references. Address J. L. Y., Box No. 3,902, New-York Post Office.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men, as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

TO PROOF-READERS.—A GOOD PROOFreader may find partial employment at the office of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, No. 17 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER wanted immediately, for a large family. Address M. P., Box No. 68, Post-Office Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer; must have satisfactory references. Apply at No. 53 West 37th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerks in a dry goods jobbing house. Address, with reference, R. J. H., Box No. 1,444 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, IN A respectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. Is fully competent, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and washer, or will assist in washing and ironing, the best of City references from their last places; can be seen at No. 224 14th st., near 1st-av., room No. 11; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, to attend a store of any kind, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker; would leave the City if required, or would travel with a family. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to Miss W. E., Chatham-square Post Office, for one week, will be attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EFFICIENT Protestant young women, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, makes first-rate bread and pies; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, would assist in the washing and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, SISters, situations in the City, or a few miles in the country; one as cook and laundress, thoroughly understands her business; the other as chambermaid and nurse, does plain neat sewing, or chambermaid and seamstress; wages $7 each. Call at 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH excellent City reference, a situation for herself and niece, a girl of 12 years; the cook understands meats and poultry, baking, &c; wages $8; the other will mind a baby, sew, and run errands; wages $2. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, residing in the country, to do washing for single ladies or gentlemen, or a family. French fluting done in the neatest style Where she lives there is fine bleaching ground. Apply to day at No. 75 Spring-st., or afterwards, address, H. K., Windfield Depôt L. I.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED PROTestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing or sewing; she will be found very neat and attentive in her duties. A family in want of a good servant will call at HENDRICKSON & CO.'s Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 220 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., No. 3 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and to make dresses. Can give references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, if necessary; she best of City reference from her last employer given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well recommended girl, a situation as general housework; is a beautiful washer and ironer; has four and a half years recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d-st, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A first-class family, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; or would go as nurse; good City references given; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW IS DESIROUS OF AN ENgagement as housekeeper. A home for herself and child more desirous than large salary. Can be seen at No. 385 Broome-st., corner of Mulberry-st, for three days. Inquire for Mrs. SHELL.

WANTED.—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITuations, out West; one as teacher of music and singing, the other as saleswomen in a fancy store, or any light business. Address M. F., stating where an interview is requisite. Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. She understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days, at No. 217 Worcester st., near Amity, in the basement

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to learn the millenery or fancy dry goods business, in New-York or Brooklyn. Wages not so much of an object as a genteel place. Address S. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Can be seen at room 14, No. 126 High st. Has good city reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS—ONE as cook one as chambermaid and waiter. Also by two colored girls—one as cook, one as laundress. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going South. She would consider compensation secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a middle-aged woman in every way capable Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 183 West 14th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as childrens' nurse. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 183 West 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation. Is a respectable single young man; perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses. Is also a good plain gardener and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry. Has no objection to town or country. Can give one year and a half first class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. James Desnes's Sadlery Store, No. 125 4th-av.; or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125 this Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, or would be willing to work in a stable, or assist in a garden or on a farm; would be willing and oolig'ng to obtain an honest living; a good home more of an object than the wages; has City reference. Can be seen for three days by addressing P. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR AS assistant coachman and gardener, by a young man who has lately arrived in the country; would like to engage with a gentleman; no objection to go any distance in the country or to travel. Address P. L. Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 205 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address A. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; has been in the business the last ten years and can give the best of City reference. Address W. H. T., Box No. 177, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable, sober, steady young man; is a careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; keeps his carriages and harness neat; is a good vegetable gardener; best of City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM DAYTON, Ohio, who is well acquainted with the Western and Southern country and can command a good trade, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good establishment. Address A. J. S., French's Hotel

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry clerk; has had over 10 years' experience as bookkeeper by double entry. Address B. W. G., Box 168 *Times* Office

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation in some respectable business, such as assistant bookkeeper or entry-clerk; expectations moderate Address B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG MAN who can speak and write English, German, French and Spanish, a suitable situation. Book-store or Law-office preferred. Address A. C., Box 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, 17 YEARS old, a situation in a wholesale grocery or broker's office; is a good penman, and correct in figures; City reference from last employer. Address S. T., Box No. 138, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable young man in a private family. Can give the best City reference. Address F. C., No. 2½ Clinton-place

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANCAIS OFFRANT D'ALLER causer dans une famille ou dans une Institution, demande la pension complete et l'echange en langage. S'adresser au bureau de ce journal, aun initiales F. C., Box No. 205 *Times* office.

A STEM-ENGINE, BOILERS, &c.,
FOR SALE.
A 25 horse steam-engine with two cylinder boilers, 31 feet long and 28 in. diameter, belting and running gear complete. Also, one of Hoe's 4-feet rotary blowers, and a 2-feet foundry cupola, with 40-feet smoke-stack, all complete and as good as new. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Apply to R. D. ANDERSON & CO., No. 33 Pine-st., basement.

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVAL.
E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS have removed their paper warehouse from No. 83 to No. 86 John-st., (between William and Nassau sts.,) where they offer for sale the usual large assortment of book and news printing, writing, wrapping and envelope papers, trunk and binders' boards, &c., &c., &c

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand st.

ILLUMINATION CANDLESTICKS,
At $2 per hundred, for sale at the sign of the Golden Teakettle, No. 833 Broadway. S. W. SMITH.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF FIRST-RATE SAILboats, 20, 23, 28, and 30 feet respectively. Parties wishing to purchase a good and fast boat would do well to call and examine them as such a chance seldom offers. SMEDLEY & BALMANN'S Club house, foot of Court-st., Gowanus, Brooklyn

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES FLACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs. Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore, has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry, &c., and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired, 41 miles from New-York City, accessible *via* Harlem Railroad. Terms from $180 to $200 per year, according to age, &c. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 60 Wall-st; ROBT. CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

PRIVATE TUITION AND BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The Rev. and Mrs. H. L. MYRICK of Brooklyn, Conn., receive into their family several children to board and instruct according to the wishes of parents, giving to each personal attention and affectionate care. Their home is in a retired, pleasant and healthy location, accessible from New-York and Boston *via* Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and offers excellent inducements to those who wish to place young persons, of either sex, under responsible superintendence and favorable influences. References: The Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE, No. 141 Broadway; the Rev. R. D. MAYO, Albany; the Rev. P. TIFFANY, Springfield Mass.; the Rev. KENDALL D. D., Plymouth; the Rev. H. F. HARRINGTON, the Rev WARREN BURTON, the Rev. C. FRANCIS, D. D., Cambridge; the Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D.D., Boston.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. E. A. SISKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s, No. 127 William st., New-York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, near Westchester, N. Y. Mr. JOHN ROSENBERG, Trinity College, Cambridge, receives into his family a limited number of boys, whom he prepares either for college or the counting-house. Strict attention paid to mind and manners. Circulars and information may be had from E. Haight, Esq., at the Bank of Commerce, Wall-st, between 1 and 3. References may also be made to Wm. Watson, Esq., Park-place; J. S. Petric, Esq., ditto; J. Morrison, Esq., Manhattan Bank; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Westchester, &c.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 45 Exchange-place (select school of Messrs. Fox Lockwood & Son), No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

MRS. MEARS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d st.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable,

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos 48 and 50 East 24th-st, near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

PENMANSHIP.—AN EMINENT MERCHANT who sent several pupils to the subscriber's private classes, says: "A thorough drilling under MACLAURIN'S direction will always enable a young man to command at least a thousand a year." Entire success warranted. Particulars on application.
W. S. MACLAURIN,
Clinton Hall, Astor place. Room No. 10

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHES

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London.
For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUS & Co., New-York.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

JOHN HOOPE,
BANKER,
No. 271 Broadway, cor. of Chambers-st.
Drafts on Great Britain for £1 and upwards. Remittances by mail or express forwarded as directed.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

LOAN OF $1,490,500—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will, until Saturday, the 14th day of August next, at noon, receive at the office of the Fiscal Agency, in Boston, sealed proposals for the purchase of $1,490,500 of their Land Bonds, in sums of $500 or $1,000.

A statement of the condition of the Company is in preparation by which it will be apparent that the sale of their bonds will, with the other available resources of the Company, afford sufficient means to open the road through early next Spring.

The bonds now offered from the balance of the issue of $5,000,000, secured by a first mortgage to Wm. H. Swift, Sidney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer, Trustees, upon the lands granted to the Company, and are payable in twenty-five years from April 1, 1856, with interest, semi-annually at 7 per cent. per annum.

The taker of each Bond will receive a certificate, giving him the optional right to take, at any time within one year after the cars run through from Hannibal to St. Joseph an equal amount in the stock of the Company, subject to assessment as follows: $5 per share upon electing to take the stock and receiving the certificate of same, and not over $30 per share during any six months thereafter.

The said assessments will be receivable in any of the Land Bonds of the Company now offered, with proper adjustment of interest.

10 per cent. upon each subscription to the loan will be payable on the 15th day of August next, and will be retained as security, without issuing bonds therefor, until the whole of such subscription is paid up.

10 per cent. on the 17th of September.
20 per cent. on the 17th of October.
20 per cent. on the 17th of November.
20 per cent. on the 17th of December.
20 per cent. on the 17th of January.

For each installment, except the first, bonds will be issued, with proper adjustment of interest when payments are made; or payments may be made earlier, by notifying the Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency thereof, at the time the first payment is made.

The proceeds of the sales of the 600,000 acres of land of the Company is appropriated, as fast as received, to the payment of the bonds, at par, by lot, and the bonds are receivable, as cash, in payment for the lands of the Company.

Upon the above conditions the Loan will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, the Company reserving to themselves the right to consider the responsibility of the parties making the proposals, as well as the rate offered.

R. S. WATSON,
Treasurer of the Fiscal Agency,
No. 45 City Exchange, Boston, Mass.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the state of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars, of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.

Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOSEPH A. STEVENS,
HENRY F. VAIL,
E. D. MORGAN. } Commissioners.

BANK STOCK.—THE CONTROLLING STOCK, or the whole stock, of a bank located at one of the most favorable points in the State of Ohio for a safe and profitable business, can be purchased on favorable terms. The bank is chartered under the General Banking Law of 1845, and has been in operation since 1846. To capitalists desiring to invest in legitimate banking this is a most desirable chance. Full particulars relating to the location and condition of the bank, the character of the business, &c., can be obtained on application at No 82 Broadway, first floor.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar.)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE Metropolitan Motive Power Company are notified of a meeting to take place, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., No. 7 Wall-st. Business of much interest to Stockholders will be laid before them, and the inventor, Mr. Hughes, having lately returned from Europe, will be present. A full representation is requested.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co., due on the 15th August, 1858, will be paid by
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange place.

ERIE RAILROAD PAST-DUE COUPONS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
MAXWELL & DART,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

A BANK CHARTER WANTED.—ADDRESS DRAWER, Box No 261, Buffalo Post-Office.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $330,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	J. G. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. F. LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
E. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice President. J. M. KEELER, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No 194 Nassau-st., office No. 2 up stairs.
Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential.
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 26.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gulliard, Jr,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B Lamar,	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee.
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center.	J Howland,
D. D. Smith,	F. G Foster,	Rob S Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster.
	J. A. C. Gray	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 6th, 1858.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO: three whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of August instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.

Oswego, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants'
Exchange, Wall-st., Aug 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16th, 1858.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1853.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after Aug. 10, next. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to the 10th instant, inclusive. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 24 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 23th inst until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

27 PIANOS—AND MUSIC TAUGHT IN A FEW lessons on the piano, singing at sight, guitar, accordeon and violin; terms moderate. Twenty-seven pianos to let at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 $4, $5, and $6 a month, or for sale very cheap, some with pearl keys, by Prof DUMSDAY, No 200 Grand-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 1421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style) only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125 and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and portion of rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, Agent. No. 333 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN OF EXTENsive mercantile experience, wants to enter as active partner in some good and substantial concern; his character and standing in this community is, and always has been, of the first order and unexceptionable: he will furnish a capital of $10,000 and perhaps more and command in his own name a credit of some $50 000. Address, business mention, L. A., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE, OR BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers will lease, with or without the furniture and fixtures, the store now occupied by them. The present building is 28 feet front, 180 feet deep; connected in the rear with a lot on Franklin st., 35 by 50 feet. THOMPSON & SON, Confectioners, No. 369 Broadway.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

C. W. HOUGHTON & Co., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THE premises at Far Rockaway on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3o'clock P M., 100 desirable building lots, separately or together. Apply to C. W. HOUGHTON & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.; JOHN L. NOSTRAND, Brooklyn; SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, on the farm.

ADRIAN H MULLER WILL HOLD HIS regular auction sale of stocks and bonds TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to reel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTH LIGHT.....Oct. 2	Oct 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. The line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the first and every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

The Britain has state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.

Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.

Freights will be taken at the current rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broad way

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18

STEAM TO GLASGOW—LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line. $60. FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No 17 Broadway.

GALWAY AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new powerful and fast steamship PRINCE ALBERT, WATERS, commander, will be dispatched, positively on Saturday, August 21. 1st class, $90; 2d class, $50; 3d class, $30, including free tickets from Galway to any of the principal cities of the United States. For passage or other particulars, apply on board, Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charlton-st., or to TAPSCOTT & Co., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Foreigners and citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 56 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.
The A 1 splendid clipper
VICKERY
is now loading for San Francisco and Port Townsend, Fraser's River, and will positively sail Sept. 1, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will take a few by applying immediately.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

To San Francisco, in 1st saloon cabin	$125
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 1st saloon cabin	150
To San Francisco, in 2d cabin	100
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 2d cabin	125
To San Francisco, in steerage	75

For freight and passage, inquire of
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No 6, North River.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed. Apply at the office, No 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California, and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed. Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus Ga. $23; Macon, Ga. $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—A SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will, in consequence of the detention of the COLUMBIA at Quarantine, leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. The steamer JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Aug. 28. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 15, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE first American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15, Insurance, ½ per cent, effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West st.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
From New-York
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.
Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain R. B. PARKER,
In connection with the
LAURA,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M., for P. B and R. B.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M. for P. B. and R. B
Monday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M., for R. B. and P. B.

LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 5 P. M., from R. B. and P. B
Sunday, Aug. 22, 3¼ P. M., from R. B. and P. B.
Monday, Aug. 23, 8 A. M., from P. B. and R. B.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 152 Broadway, and BESSON & BROWER, 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings. The favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will leave as follows, from pier foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Aug. 16.. 8½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 16. 12½ P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17. 8½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17. 1½ P.M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 18. 9 A.M.	Wednes'y, Aug 19. 2 P.M.
Thursday, Aug 19 10 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 19. 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 20...10½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 20..... 3 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 11½ A.M.	

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Monday, Aug. 16 5 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17. 8 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17. 1 P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 18. 9 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 18. 2½ P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 19. 10 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 19. 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 20....11 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 20. 3 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 21. 5½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 21. 4½ P.M.	

This boat will stop at Pleasure Bay every morning one half hour later than the time of leaving Ocean Port. Nelson Taylor's Squan line of stages connect with this boat.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT; HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BOGDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st. N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON ST	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 21, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 6¾ A. M	Saturday, Aug 22, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Aug.

As it is the duty of every man to do all the good he can, and of every physician to cure whatever of human disease, relieve whatever of human suffering, and prolong whatever of human life he may; so it is my duty to give the results of my studies, investigations and experience to the public, in the manner best calculated to reach the largest number, and effect the greatest possible amount of good.—HUMPHREYS.

HUMPHREY'S
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

REMARKABLE CURES.

TESTIMONIALS.

NO MORE DOUBT.

QUESTION SETTLED.

We suppose it is natural for every patriot to think that the last egg which has dropped from her feathers is the whitest, the roundest and the largest egg in all pulletdom, and we know it is common for every man to consider his last particular improvement as the summit of human achievement, and to herald his tin whistle as the loudest trumpet ever sounded on the field of battle. But having devoted the thought, investigations and most of the labors of the last eight years to the development and perfecting of a series of Remedies for the people, and having witnessed the good effects of these Remedies in hundreds of instances, and received the congratulations and testimonies of scores of others to the same purport, we think we are authorized to spread the matter before the people and claim a triumph for our common humanity. For if disease may be warded off and prevented by the parent or nurse with a box of sugar pills, and if grave diseases can be cured by medicines not only innocuous and harmless but tasteless and pleasant alike to invalid and baby, humanity has certainly gained somewhat

We present this series of Specific Remedies as the result of our labors, and we claim for them these advantages:

THEY ARE HARMLESS.

In no instance do they produce injury, neither to sick or well, old or young.

THEY ARE SIMPLE.

You always know what to take, and how to take it. The system is *divested of all intricacy and technicality*, and brought down to the wants of every-day life.

THEY ARE CONVENIENT.

A thousand times some little curative is needed when you could not go to the doctor—have not the time or the money to spare, for doctors are sometimes an expensive as well as distant luxury.

THEY ARE EFFICIENT

Thousands have been cured by them. Read the testimony. You often cure at first with the ounce what you afterward could not relieve with the pound.

LIST OF MEDICINES.

No. 1. Fever Pills.—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation of all kinds.

No. 2. Worm Pills.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.

No. 3. Baby's Pills—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness.

No. 4. Diarrhœa Pills.—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.

No. 5. Dysentery Pills.—For Colic, Gripings Dysentery or Bloody Flux.

No. 6. Cholera Pills.—For Cholera, Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting.

No. 7. Cough Pills—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.

No. 8. Toothache Pills.—For Toothache, Faceache and Neuralgias.

No. 9. Headache Pills.—For Headaches, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.

No. 10. Dyspepsia Pills.—For Weak and Deranged, Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.

No. 11. For Female Irregularities, Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Menses.

No. 12. Female Pills.—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.

No. 13. Croup Pills.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.

No. 14. Salt Rheum Pills.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples in the Face.

No. 15. Rheumatic Pills.—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.

A.—For Fever and Ague. Chill Fever, Dumb Ague old, mismanaged Agues.

P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.

O.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in Morocco and Book...$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents

These Medicines by the case or single box are sent to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned having used Prof. Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Remedies in our families, with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, most cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious Remedies at hand for private or domestic use:

Rev. Wm. Hosmer, Editor of the *Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.
Rev. E. H. Cressy, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Jackson, Mich.
Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison.
Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.
Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference.
Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N. Y.
Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.
Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo.
Albert H. Goss, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Charles N. Tuttle, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
B. S. Merrell, Esq, Utica, N. Y.
Hon. Neal Dow, Portland; Me.
Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.
Hon. George Humphreys, Auburn, N. Y.
Henry D. Cook, Esq., Sandusky, O.
Gen. Jesse Segoine, Jackson, Mich.
Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.
Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.
Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.
William Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. Kissam, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
D. P. White, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.
J. A. Salisbury, M. D., Aurora, Ill.

ROCHESTER.

Among the many in that city who have used them, and know their positive merits, we have the honor to refer you to the following gentlemen:

Geo. R. Clarke,	S. P. Allen,	E. Darrow,
H. W. Thomas,	A. Arnold,	Samuel Snow,
J. Miller,	W. T. Preston,	Isaac Butts,
S. Richardson,	J. Moses,	Wm. Morris,
N. Huntington.	D. Holbrook,	J. Curtiss,
J. J. Van Zandt,	C. J. B. Mount,	J. Swinburn.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

None are so well qualified to give evidence as those who speak from experience, and testify unbiased by interest.

James H. Porter, Amityville, Long Island, writes:

AMITYVILLE, June 5, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir*: I should be doing violence to my own feelings, as well as injustice to the community, did I withhold from you the great cures which your Specific Remedies are performing in this community. I have only had the agency of your valuable preparations a few days, and yet, within the last ten days, I have cured three very bad cases of Dysentery, each cured within twelve hours of commencing to take the remedies; in fact, the benefits were perceptible within one hour after commencing the use of the medicine; and, so prompt and thorough was the cure, that the persons hardly believed their own feelings. One very bad case of Cough, of four months' standing, was entirely cured in a few days, and there has been no return whatever. Also, one case of Piles, of over 12 years standing, was very much relieved within one week by simply taking your Piles Specific, with every prospect of permanent cure.

Our people are beginning to realize the difference between the drugging and sickness of the old system, and the taking of your little sugar pills and prompt restoration to health. Please send me copies of your correct Journal, &c. Very respectfully,

JAMES H. PORTER.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES,
FOR DOMESTIC AND PRIVATE USE.

HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

JUST WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

No great public want can long remain unanswered. When a condition of things has become developed so that a great public want is realized, either in theology, civil government or physics, that very want or demand is sure to create a supply. The hour will create the man, and the need the thing. Witness the sewing-machine, the reaper, the telegraph. There may be several abortions. Many may run before they are sent, but ultimately humanity will triumph, and the want be supplied

It cannot be that Medicine will long remain what it has been, a mass of intricacies, of which they who know most know little, while the confident pretender is sure to be a knave. Nor will it be always a system so intricate and obscure that only the priests of the temple can speak its language, or interpret its symbols, or an oracle so equivocal that he who consults the priest fares as illy or worse than he who abjures the temple altogether. There must ere long be a system that comes down to the wants of humanity in every-day life, that meets the wants of the mother at her cradle, the nurse at the bedside, the father on his journey, or the sailor on the sea. Something, or some system that everybody can have, and everybody can use, to arrest the first invasions of disease, and to restore the ruddy current of life ere its fountains are vitiated and its forces undermined.

Old-school medicine, with its crude drugs and poisons, can never meet this want. That is a game long since played out, a thing well understood. Equally futile the vaunted panaceas and elixirs which ignorance has begotten and folly sustained. The watercure can never be more than a doubtful expedient or useful palliative in the hands of the people. Nor can the usual form of Homœopathy, however large its domestic manual, or complete its assortment of tinctures and pellets, be ever anything more than an amusing pastime in the hands of the people. The system was never designed for such use, and can never fill such a place.

Does our system of Specific Homœopathic Remedies meet this want? It becomes one to speak with modesty of his own productions; yet we but echo the sentiment of thousands who daily use them, and have long experienced their efficacy in a thousand varying occasions, when we say that they are just what the people want, economical, simple, prompt, reliable, and yet without danger in their use. For this they were designed and intended—to serve as the ready resource of the mother and nurse, to meet the wants of the home and fireside, as well as to be the companion of the traveler. To be, in fact, the great system of popular medication divested of all intricacies and technicality, and brought down to the common use and level of every-day life. For this end we have expended several years of labor and study, to say nothing of money, and in this aim we trust to succeed; a success of which any man may be proud.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Cyrus Marsh, Second, of Natchez, Miss., writes:

NATCHEZ May, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir*: The invoice of your Specific Remedies, which you sent me from Utica some two months ago, is all sold, and might have been much sooner, had I given any particular attention to the subject. So far as I have learned, they have rendered the purchasers good satisfaction. I have used them in my own family with the most gratifying success, and would not be without them on any account. I herewith indorse draft, the amount of your previous invoice, and beg you to ship me, *viâ* New-Orleans, one dozen $4 cases, $2 do, and 25 dozen of the single boxes, with directions, and for which I will remit on receipt of invoice. Truly yours,

CYRUS MARSH, Second.

From C. D. Mead.

OTSEGO Co., N. Y., July 20, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your medicines are giving increased satisfaction to those who have used them most, and who know most about them. There are three cases of which I wish specially to speak, as follows:

Neuralgia.—Mr. A. B. J., of this place, was attacked one year ago this Spring with this distressing complaint in his head, face and teeth, together with a diseased stomach, so as to unfit him for labor for several weeks, and was, during much of the time, confined to his bed. By taking less than one box of Neuralgia Pills and a few of your Dyspepsia Pills, he was entirely cured in a very short time, and has had no return since.

Piles—A middle-aged woman in this place, who has been afflicted with Piles for some time, and who failed of being cured by a physician who is called skillful in this complaint, was cured in a very short time by taking less than one box of your invaluable Pile Pills.

Another.—Mr. R. B., of this place, who last Fall was cured of an inveterate cough and cold, which threatened to end in a quick consumption, by the Cough Pills, had been suffering for a few weeks past severely with blind Piles, and was induced by me to try your Pile Pills. His son told me, last First Day, that he experienced entire relief in forty-eight hours, to his complete astonishment and delight. I could fill a sheet, and more, in giving instances of the success of these remedies in cases of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Worms, Dyspepsia, Fever and similar diseases. Thine truly,

C. D. MEAD.

From N. Huntington, Rochester, N. Y.

PROF. HUMPHREYS: I most cheerfully record my opinion of the use and value of your Specific Homœopathic Remedies.

In the Autumn of 1855, I was suffering from a chronic diarrhœa, contracted on the Mississippi and was also alarmed by symptoms of inflammation, so as to seek medical advice. A dose of calomel and rhei was prescribed. But in calling on the druggist, who was only an agent of your Remedies, and having seen favorable notices of them, I changed my course, purchased a case, and commenced taking the Diarrhœa Pills, and subsequently the Dysentery Pills, according to your directions. In a few days I found my complaint entirely subdued, and have had since very little trouble with the difficulty.

Subsequently I had a young man attacked with violent dysentery, who first applied to a physician, but without success, when I procured him a box of your Dysentery Pills, which he used according to the directions in your little Manual and was quite well and about again in three days.

A Mr. C., aged 23 years, was attacked the second time with erysipelas, (crusty eruption,) the entire scalp being covered with blisters, was suffering extreme pain, with high fever and rapid inflammation, and was in a very critical condition. He took from my little case of your remedies, your Salt Rheum Pills, according to your Manual, and in three days was able to attend to his business, became well, and has not had a return of the complaint since, now two years.

I have used other remedies of yours in cases not so marked, and have found them highly useful, especially the Fever Pills, which I consider invaluable.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1858.

Our unprecedented large sales of your medicines show that they give entire satisfaction to our customers. Were it necessary, we could give a large number of remarkable cures effected by them. But their efficacy in relieving and curing disease is too well established in this community to require any such certificates.

J. A. & J. E. BELL,
Dexter, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

From Prof. W. Morris, Rochester, N. Y.

PROF. HUMPHREYS & Co—*Dear Sirs*: Your Homœopathic Specific Remedies have most efficiently superseded all other kinds of domestic medicines, wherever their adaptations and virtues have become known.

I have had much pleasure in commending them, from personal experience, to many of my friends, and have done so with full confidence in the correctness of your composite theory, and of the principles on which your specifics are prepared. My observation of the results of their use has been rather extended, and these results I have found to be invariably beneficial, and of the most satisfactory kind.

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir*: Some months since I received from you a case of "Specific Homœopathic Medicines,"

I am happy to say that I have used the remedies for myself, my family and friends, with decided and beneficial results. So much so that in every instance a case of the remedies has been desired and purchased of your agent. I could give many instances of almost instantaneous relief, and of attacks of fever arrested in a few hours by their use, but it is unnecessary. Please accept my thanks for the case so kindly sent me, and be assured I shall most cordially recommend a preparation so powerful for good.

Wishing you great success in your effort to diminish the ills to which human flesh is heir,

I am, most truly and fraternally yours,

ALLEN STEELE,
Pastor of M. E. Church, New-York.

Professor HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir*: Some time early last year my name was given to you by my friend Mr. G., of your City; thereupon you sent me your journal. After reading it I was induced to purchase a case of your medicines from your agent here, Mr. Radde, and have continued to use them in my family ever since with the best of success—especially with children—so that I now feel that I would not be without them under any circumstances, and can rely upon them with a *great deal of confidence*. Inclosed please find $6, for which send me a $4 case containing vials which I have seen mentioned in the Journal, and a $2 case for a friend, and much oblige yours truly,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1856. A. MAXWELL.

Mrs. H. E. Walker, No. 42 Silver-street, Boston, writes:

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir*: I have now used your medicines in my family about four years, and with the blessing of God have carried my children, three in number, through the Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox, Whooping-cough, and my youngest the Scarlet Fever, without ever having a physician in my house. I have also given your Specific Remedies to my friends in many instances, and have always been gratified with prompt and satisfactory results. I think if your remedies could be obtained in Boston large quantities of them could be sold as there are many who would make use of them at once.

Very respectfully, MRS. HELEN E. WALKER.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
REMEDIES,
FOR DOMESTIC AND PRIVATE USE

HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

CURES BY IMAGINATION.

It is often urged against Homœopathy, that it cures through imagination. Its cures are no cures, only its patients imagine they are cured. But is it not a little singular that imagination should be so potent to cure with our small doses, and so impotent to cure with the large ones of the old school? If the principle were good for anything, the larger the dose, the more imagination should cure, but the converse of the proposition proves its falsity. But we cure children, even infants, a year, a month, or a week old. How about imagination in their case? It is also well known that our treatment is very successful in the cure of horses, cattle and other animals. Does imagination cure them? The most successful veterinary surgeons of the day are those who use Homœopathic remedies exclusively in their practice, and several of the largest equestrian troops of horses are entirely under the same practice, experience having shown the immense superiority of this treatment for animals. We shall have to invent a new intellectual system for this order of beings, or confess that the imagination theory of cure is exploded.

Little observation is sufficient to show that the beginnings of disease are usually trifling. A slight cold, then cough, and more cold, from time to time, and at length we have a settled irritation of the lungs, bronchitis, and finally incurable consumption. An acid stomach, frequent usings of food, irregular discharges unheeded and neglected, and at length we have settled dyspepsia, hypochondria and piles, and hopeless disorganizations, as the final results. So in childhood. Frequent earaches unrelieved, then discharges from the ear, and permanent deafness. Weakness, pain and weariness in the back and limbs, unheeded and uncured, and you have ere long sciatica, lameness, or permanent distortions of the spine. So of almost all serious maladies.

Now, all these diseases are *curable*—easily, readily curable, IN THEIR EARLIER STAGES. These trifling pains and ailments would be of no consequence, only they are the avant courriers of the more formidable enemies just in the rear. These slight pains and ailments, are the distress-signals which nature hangs out for relief.

Here is where our beautiful system of specifics so appropriately comes in, with means simple, harmless and pleasant. She at once arrests the progress of disease, and stops it short before it has had time to demonstrate itself in the system. There is not only a present inconvenience relieved, but the entire organism is strengthened and protected. There can be no question that the general influence upon the constitution is most beneficial.

HUMBUG.

Much is said in these days about "humbug," and "being humbugged," and the term is not unfrequently applied to Homœopathy and its practitioners. But can there be a more perfect humbug than to draw one's blood, blister him, or fill him with villainous, poisonous drugs, under the pretence of benefiting his health?

If there is a greater humbug than this, we have yet to see it.

From Cyrus Burhens, Esq., Saugerties, N. Y.

Your Remedies have effected many cures here. No. 7 has proved an excellent PREVENTIVE as well as CURE for coughs, colds, &c. No. 10, for dyspepsia, and No. 9, or Headache Pills, have certainly given the best satisfaction. The same can be said of your Rheumatic, Salt Rheum and Dysentery Remedies; and the frequent calls for Opthalmy Pills give sure evidence of their efficacy in cases of sore, weak or inflamed eyes. As a series of Domestic Remedies, they are unequaled.

HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH SPECIFIC.

For Chronic Catarrh of long standing, Acute Catarrh, or cold in the Head, frequent Discharge from the Nose, Sneezing, Acute Choryza.

This class of disease, as is well known, is of very frequent, nay almost universal prevalence, and the chronic forms are especially obstinate. Ordinary remedies are of very little service in effecting a cure, nor is the most boasted Inhalation any better.

This simple Remedy, only taking a Sugar Pill morning and night, promptly cures the slighter cases, and its persevering use has not failed to relieve the worst forms of Chronic Catarrh, even when so advanced as to have lost in a great degree the sense of smell.

Case.—A clergyman, aged 42, had long suffered with catarrh, which had not only been a source of annoyance, but began to excite uneasiness in regard to its effects upon his general health. There was a frequent and sometimes profuse discharge from his head, frequent sneezing, and an almost entire loss of smell. He procured a box of our Catarrh Specific Pills, and was entirely cured, even to a return of his sense of smell, and in the course of a few weeks.

Scores of cases of perfect cures might be adduced had we space.

Here is our list of Remedies, and some of the cases cured by them, and a part only of the testimonials given of them. We could fill pages with them, if we were careful to gather them up or preserve them, but want of space forbids. What is said of Dysentery, Cough or Dyspepsia Specific could also be said of the remaining medicines in the list.

No. I.—FEVER PILLS.

For Fevers of all kinds, Inflammatory, Rheumatic, Bilious, Congestive and even Typhoid Fever. Inflammations and Congestions of the Head, Chest, Liver, Lungs, Pleura and Bowels, Stitches and Pain in the Side or Chest, Palpitations of the Heart, Fevers of Children, Worm Fevers, and all diseases attended with QUICK PULSE, RESTLESS TOSSING and ARTERIAL EXCITEMENT

This is the only popular remedy offered for that most frequently recurring as well as dangerous condition—*Fever* or *Inflammation*. No other remedy equals it in *reducing the force and frequency of the pulse, relieving heat* and *producing perspiration.*

Congestion of the Chest—A stout young man some 20 years of age, laboring daily in the open air, complained of pain in both sides on deep inspiration, a constant sensation of weight and heaviness in the chest and laborred breathing. He had a hard, severe cough and quickened pulse, complained of depression and weakness. This state has existed nearly two weeks. He commenced taking Fever Pills—one pill three times per day. After two or three days he found himself much better, and in two weeks had quite recovered.

Measles.—A young man at Cooper's Plains was taken down with measles, attended with very severe congestive symptoms, and was regarded in very great danger for twenty-four hours. He received from our agent simply our Fever and Cough Pills, and in three days was able to again go about his business.

Scarlet Fever.—A gentleman of Fleming, Cayuga county, informs us that he considers our Fever Pills of inestimable value in this disease. He sold a case of the Remedies to a family where the children were down with the Scarlet Fever, and, after a trial of them, they were satisfied that there was nothing better for that disease than the Fever Pills. The family, numbering some six children, all had the disease which prevailed around them, and during the entire course with the several children, they simply gave the Fever Pills dissolved in water, a dessert spoonful of the fluid, made in the usual form, every two hours, and, without calling a physician, all were promptly and permanently restored to health, and are firm believers in the value of the Specific Remedies. There were two other cases in the immediate neighborhood, where large families of children were safely carried through the disease by the use of the same remedy, without aid of a physician.

A child of 4 years, in the country, was attacked toward sundown, after playing out during the day, with a most violent fever—face red, head and body hot, throwing off a glow of heat, pulse quick, raging thirst, and restless tossing and wild talking, made up the frightful picture. The father dissolved two *Fever Pills* in one glass of water, and gave a spoonful every hour. By 9 o'clock she was more quiet; at 10, perspiration began to appear, and she dropped to sleep. At midnight she was sleeping quietly, and long before morning all went to rest, and the child awoke at breakfast time, pale, fatigued and feeble, but the fever all gone, pulse quiet and skin cool; and by the next day could be considered as well.

Cases like the above occur every day, and almost hourly; and had Homœopathy done nothing more than to give the world a mild and pleasant medium that reduces *fever* so promptly and safely, it would have deserved the blessings of mankind.

No. II. WORM PILLS.

For all Worm Complaints in Children or Adults, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Picking at the Nose, Wetting the Bed. A pleasant, safe, and rational remedy. Other Worm medicines, while they are very repugnant and difficult to be given to the child, only drive off a few worms, while, by weakening the bowels, they induce the rapid growth of more worms, so that no real good is done. This medicine, by curing the condition on which Worms depend, of course radically cures them, and is not only safe, but the only way in which worms can be destroyed, and the system perfectly cured. It has cured when all other medicines have failed.

NO. III. BABY'S PILLS.

For all complaints of Infants and Young Children, such as Colic, Crying, Worrying, Sleeplessness, suffering from teething; also, for slow growth, debility and generel feebleness of children, these pills are a true panacea. They contain no opium or anodyne, and yet quiet and calm the system, relieve colic and the irritation of teething, and induce a pleasant and natural rest, without the disadvantage of opiates or drugs. Many old nurses, who know their value, will not nurse lying-in women without them.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC
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HUMPHREYS & PALMER,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

The question is frequently asked, Wherein do your Specific Medicines differ from the usual Homœopathic preparations? We answer, they are medicines for *particular diseases*, or that general aggregation of symptoms constituting a particular disease, and specifically adapted to its cure. Other Homœopathic Medicines are general remedies, which may be applied in the hands of a skillful practitioner to a greater variety of morbid conditions, but a proper application of which requires an intimate knowledge of the nature and characteristics of the medicine, and an equally intimate knowledge of the peculiarities of the disease and patient—a knowledge which an amateur always finds it difficult, and often impossible, to possess. So that while Specific Medicines are easily and readily applied, the usual Homœopathic Medicines are selected with great difficulty and doubt. For instance, while everybody knows what a *cough*, a *headache*, or *diarrhœa*, or *suppressed menstruation* is, yet but comparatively few know, and all will find it difficult to learn, what are the characteristic indications for the use of *Mercurius*, or *Belladonna*, or *Pulsatilla*, &c.; and without this knowledge the medicine cannot be prescribed with precision. The action of the remedies in both cases is the same—the principle upon which they cure the same,—ONLY IN ONE CASE THE KNOWLEDGE, SKILL AND EXPERIENCE OF THE PHYSICIAN ARE EMPLOYED IN ADAPTING THE MEDICINE TO THE DISEASE, AND IN THE OTHER THE AMATEUR, WITH HIS BOX AND BOOK, SEEKS TO DO IT FOR HIMSELF.

Our medicines are put up in larger pellets than those usually employed by Homœopathic physicians, because they are more convenient to take than small ones, and because they retain the medicine much more firmly, and for a longer time, than in the shape of smaller pellets.

Some persons object that if they have a case of remedies in their house, being so pleasant to take, they or their children are constantly dosing themselves with sugar pills. But why not? If they have a headache, or pain, or cold, or other ailment, trifling though it may seem, is it not better for them and better for all that it be relieved? Nothing is gained by permitting it to continue—but the contrary. Such trifles are often the *avant courriers* of serious and life-periling diseases. And if you can relieve such sufferings by harmless Sugar Pills, you should accept the blessing gratefully, rather than be obliged to employ the poisonous drugs so often resorted to.

HOMŒOPATHIC WHOOPING-COUGH SPECIFIC.

This is the most mild, pleasant and safe Specific for this disease ever offered, rendering the disease mild and without danger, while it immensely shortens its course.

These Remedies are put up in large sugar pellets, in vials and boxes, and subjected only to usual atmospheric conditions, WILL RETAIN THEIR VIRTUES UNIMPAIRED FOR YEARS.

NO. IV. DIARRHŒA PILLS.

For Summer Complaint, Loose Bowels, Diarrhœa and Cholera Infantum; unquestionably the safest and most valuable remedy known for these complaints, either for adults or children, and invaluable to those traveling. These complaints, it is well known, carry thousands to their graves every Summer; and it is almost equally well known that anodynes, opiates and drugs generally do as much harm as good. This remedy acts promptly, by checking the evacuations, restoring them to a healthy character, and thus curing the disease. Thousands have been cured by it every season since its introduction to the public.

Cholera Infantum.—A child had suffered some four weeks from loose bowels, together with general feebleness and emaciation, One of the first Homœopathic physicians in the City had given it several prescriptions to no effect. A box of Diarrhœa Pills, one pill four times per day, perfectly restored the child in three days.

Cholera Infantum.—A child of eighteen months was teething, which was accompanied with loose bowels, pale, sickly face, emaciation, wrinkles in the neck, sunken expression of the face, crying, petulant, and fretful mood. It had become quite weak and prostrated, and was considered in a dangerous condition. A Diarrhœa Pill, given three times per day, and one of the Baby's Pills for its restlessness at night, entirely cured it in two weeks so that it regained its wonted humor, appetite, playfulness and strength.

Cholera Infantum.—A child had suffered some four weeks from loose bowels, together with general feebleness and emaciation. One of the first Homœopathic physicians in the City had given it several prescriptions to no effect. A box of Diarrhœa Pills, one pill four times per day, perfectly restored the child in three days.

Diarrhœa and Cholera Infantum.—A child, two years old, came up from New-York, where it had been suffering all Summer with diarrhœa and frequent vomiting. It was quite emaciated, pale ashy countenance, stools several times per day, thin, loose and very offensive, and frequent vomiting. Cordials and old-school drugs had only partially checked, not cured or controlled the disease. A Diarrhœa Pill three times per day entirely cured it in less than a week.

When it is recollected that 200 children died last week in the City of New-York of Cholera Infantum, to say nothing of those reputed as dying of other diseases induced by this, the importance of a remedy for children in the form of pleasant Sugar Pills, which promptly *cures the disease*, cannot be estimated. We could cite hundreds of cases of cures did space permit.

No. V. DYSENTERY PILLS.

For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery or Bloody Flux; a sovereign remedy, invaluable in the hot seasons and Fall of the year. Dysentery is known to be one of the most fatal diseases of our country—often quite baffling the ordinary means of cure, yet, persons have volunteered their testimony—showing that in every instance, and the worst possible cases of *Bloody Dysentery*, this remedy has not failed to perfect a cure.

CASES.

I. A gentleman of 45, florid complexion, full habit, getting his feet wet and cold, in the rain, was attacked with Dysentery of a violent character. It was attended with frequent calls to stool every 15 minutes or half an hour, with discharges of only mucus and blood, accompanied by violent colic, cutting pains and severe tenesmus or straining, also considerable heat, coated tongue and quick pulse. A dose of oil and then of cordial had produced no relief. He commenced taking the Dysentery Pills, one every hour, with prompt relief, and the third day was able to be out.

II. A child four years old had Dysentery for three days, stools every two hours, of blood and blood-stained mucus, colic, griping and cries. A Dysentery Pill every 2 hours entirely cured the case in 24 hours.

III. A young lady of 20 was attacked with severe Dysentery, her bowels moving 15 to 20 times per day, attended with severe griping pains and violent tenesmus. The stools were mostly blood, and bloody mucus, at times resembling scrapings; considerable fever and prostration. The Dysentery Pills, one every hour, entirely relieved the pain, and arrested the discharges in 12 hours, and the day following she considered herself well.

IV. A gentleman of 40, large and robust, while traveling in Michigan, was attacked with Dysentery, commencing with a sensation of weight and heaviness in the lower bowel and desire to stool, soon followed with griping and cutting pains in the abdomen, and thin, watery stools, frequently repeated, with tenesmus. He commenced with the *Dysentery Pills*, with which he was fortunately provided, and found relief from the first pill. Continuing their use, he was entirely relieved in 24 hours.

V. A gentleman had been exposed while hunting and fishing for several days, and was attacked with all the usual symptoms of *Dysentery*, colic, griping, pains in the bowels, followed by a desire for stool, following each other with but little intervals. Stools thin and scanty, attended and preceded by pain and tenesmus. A Dysentery Pill every two hours soon relieved and vanquished the entire disease.

VI. A child of 18 months, teething, considerable fever and heat, frequent cries from colic, with drawing up of the feet and restless tossing, frequent stools of mucus and blood, streaked mucus with straining, soreness about the anus. Dysentery Pills dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, every hour. Cured in two days.

What more need be said on Dysentery, *here is the remedy*, MILD, PLEASANT, EFFICIENT.

No. VI. CHOLERA PILLS.

For Cholera, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting also with Diarrhœa; efficacious both to prevent an attack and as a cure. No better or safer remedy can be found, either as a preventive against Cholera, or to cure an attack which has come on. It is equally efficacious against Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, even in case of pregnant females, or arising from any other cause.

No. VII. COUGH PILLS.

For bad Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchitis and Sore Throats. Bad Colds, neglected or frequently repeated, often lay the foundation of Consumption, Bronchitis, and premature decline. Though there are many remedies advertised as prompt and speedy cures, yet none so safely and yet speedily and surely effect a cure as this. Often a single pill, taken at night, has entirely relieved the system of a severe and threatening cold by the morning.

No. IX. HEADACHE PILLS.

For Headaches of all sorts, Sick Headache with Nausea and Vomiting, &c., for Vertigo, Fullness Heat and Swimming of the Head, Vanishing of Sight, Numbness, &c. No one, subject to this distressing affection, should hesitate to give this simple medicine a trial. Hundreds of cases have been permanently cured by it. It often averts the attack entirely, and destroys the predisposition to a return when properly followed up.

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Old School Physicians, unable from the mass of testimony to deny the numerous and important cures made by Homœopathy, yet attributes these cures entirely to diet and imagination. But, my good sir, did it never occur to you how much better it is to cure by diet and imagination than with calomel and the lancet? And if disease can be cured so promptly and well with Sugar Pills, diet and the imagination, are you guiltless in torturing your patients with blisters and dosing them with quinine, iodine, strychnine and other poisons, the effects of which you know are so destructive?

If 25 cents will purchase for you a proper physician's prescription for a diarrhœa, dystentery, headache, bad cold, dyspepsia, or bilious complaint, or if 50 cents will procure you a true specific for fever and ague, or piles, why should you spend your time to dance attendance on the doctor at the tune of a dollar each for something quite problematical as to its value? Are you like the man who was afraid to use his own nose, lest he should breathe through an improper tube?

NONSENSE! HUMBUG! MOONSHINE! QUACKERY.

We answer in the words of a recent writer, quite applicable to this subject: "To damn with an epithet is the shortest form of logic. Call Abolitionist the man who sets his face with a sudden resoluteness of energy against the aggressions of Slavery; call fanatic the earnest advocate of any great truth, or opponent of any great error; pronounce enthusiast all men of strong and hopeful convictions, and you have achieved a surer victory than the syllogisms of Aristotle could afford you. It is a short way with all sorts of dissenters. They may disprove your facts, expose your fallacies and refute your arguments, but by a talisman, all the glory of the contest remains your own. The recipe is no secret, or we might conceal it for private use. It is in daily practice. It operates like an opiate on all the otherwise decided movements of the day. It crushes enterprise, condemns the earnest and patriotic to obscurity, and leaves the stage for knaves and fools, the Punches and Judies of routine, to caper upon."

REMEMBER,

That our system of Specifics divests the private or domestic practice of Homœopathy of all intricacies and technicalities, and places its mild and benign results within the reach of every individual at a very moderate outlay.

No. X. DYSPEPSIA PILLS.

For Weak Stomach, Liver Complaint, Heart Burn, Spitting up of Food, Flatulence, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste, Loss of Appetite, Costive Bowels, Bilious complaints, Kidney complaints, Sore Mouth of nursing women, Vomiting and Morning Sickness of pregnant females, &c. A multitude in every community suffer from these and kindred evils, against which the usual remedies at best only palliate, while in most cases they aggravate and even render them incurable. A trial even of a single Pill, in any of the above cases, will satisfy the most incredulous of its great value.

Dyspepsia or Weak Stomach, Case 1.—A young man of 19 had Dyspepsia for two years, attended with a severe pain in the pit of the stomach, coming on during eating or as soon as food reached the stomach, and continuing through the period of digestion. The pain was severe and aching, sometimes extending to the shoulders; less if he eat very digestible food, and proportionably more violent as his food was less carefully selected. It was also worse during warm weather. The bowels were very costive—stools hard and dry. Allopathic medicines only made him worse, and the prescriptions of a very regular Homœopath failed to help him. He commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one pill three times per day, with prompt relief. In little more than a week this pain of two years' standing had disappeared, and in a month more his bowels had become perfectly regular and he was entirely well.

2. A young lady of 26 had been troubled with indigestion for several months, so as to render great care necessary in the selection of her food. After eating, the stomach became acid, food rising in her mouth with water, and an unpleasant, heavy, load-like sensation in her stomach, continuing some hours, frequent headaches, bowels constipated, and a depressed mental condition. She commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one morning and night, and in less than a week almost every symptom of her disase had vanished, and she felt like a new being.

3. A gentleman somewhat advanced in years, strong, robust constitution, had lately been a good deal affected with indigestion, weak stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, and attended with a peculiar vertigo and whirling in the head, so much so as to render his riding in a carriage or even mounting an eminence quite dangerous. After trying several things ineffectually, he fell upon the Dyspepsia Pills, which afforded prompt relief. A pill every night and morning works like a charm, relieving all his vertigo and other unpleasant symptoms.

Piles and Dyspepsia.—A young gentleman had been for some months afflicted with *Piles*. They were internal, very painful and bleeding at every stool. His stomach was also very weak, food lying like a load, and frequently rising in his mouth, sour or bitter, distress after eating, flatulence, and costive bowels. He procured, after trying other remedies with only temporary effect, a box of our *Homœopathic Dyspepsia Pills*. This he did in opposition to the advice of his homœopathic physician, who told him that "the *Pills* were a humbug," &c. He, however, found himself relieved from the first dose, and in the course of four or five weeks considered himself pretty well of all his ailments, having used no other medicine.

No. XI. FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES.

For suppressed, scanty, delaying or painful Menses; for Whites or Leucorrhea, with too scanty Menstruation, Headache, and other sufferings during the period. Ladies who suffer from these difficulties, and know how unpleasant it is to describe them to a physician, can appreciate the value of a simple, yet efficient remedy, which they may always have at hand and apply at pleasure.

No. XII. FEMALE PILLS.

For Female Weaknesses, Leucorrhea, or Whites, too profuse or long continued Menses, or Female Hemorrh